Project Kurdistan: [illegible] of mutual support between UofT and University of Suleimani. File 1 of 2

تۆرنتۆ-زانكۆی سلێمانی پێویستی بەیارمەتییە

و: هۆشەنگ فاروق ٥/٢٨-Kurdish Media

کۆمیتەی هارکاری هەردوو زانکۆی سلێمانی-زانکۆی تۆرنتۆ کە بە (UI-USCC) کورت دەکرێتەوە، رۆژی (٥/٢٨) لەئەنستیتۆی ئۆنتاریۆ بۆ لێکۆڵینەوەی پەروەردەیی سەر بەزانکۆی تۆرنتۆ، کۆبوونەوەی دامەزراندنی خۆی بەست کە ئەنجامەکەی دانانی ئەجێندایەك بوو بۆ کارکردن بۆ کۆمیتە فەرعییە تازە دامەزراوەکان و یاداشتنامەیەکی لێکگەیشتنیشیان ئیمزا کرد، واتە لەنێوان ئەنستیتۆی ئۆنتاریۆ بۆ لێکۆڵینەوەی پەروەردەیی سەر بەزانکۆی ئۆنتاریۆ (OISE/UT) و زانکۆی سلێمانی و زانکۆی ئازادی سلێمانی.

پرۆفیسۆر بود هۆل، سەرۆکی بەشی پەروەردەی گەوران و گەشەپێدانی کۆمەڵگەو سایکۆلۆژیای راوێژکاری لەزانکۆی تۆرنتۆ، پێشوازی لەئەندامانی (UT-USCC) کردو پێشینەیەکی چاکی لەبارەی کارو ئەرکەکانی (UT-USCC) پێشکەش کردن. دواتر کورتەیەکی لەبارەی ئامانجەکانی کۆبوونەوەکە پێشکەش کرد، کە بریتی بوو لەرەزامەندی لەسەر

URGENT ACTION

for Women's Human Rights

Project Kurdistan ... between UofT and University of Sulaimani file 1 of 2

B2023-0005/001 (02)

Confidentiality

Information about the circumstances of the request will be kept confidential at the request of the grantee.

All grants are made anonymously through the Tides Foundation.

Sample Grants 1997–98

Women in Solidarity in Haiti (SOFA):
In April 1998, armed uniformed Haitian police destroyed a women's health clinic in Port-au-Prince looking for weapons supposedly smuggled in with medical supplies. The attack came at a time when right-wing forces influential in the police department were trying to intimidate community organizers in anticipation of upcoming elections. Despite hundreds of calls and letters of protest clinic doors were padlocked and no action was taken against the police. The Urgent Action Fund made a grant to help SOFA mobilize women around the country to demand justice and re-open the clinic. More than a thousand women marched in a show of solidarity in Port-au-Prince and the clinic was re-opened.

Center for Women War Victims/Croatia:
Following a televised presentation by five women's rights groups about the increase in domestic violence in Croatia since the war, a well-known journalist attacked the activists in a State-owned newspaper calling them "traitors, witches" and "Serb sympathizers." The groups used a grant from the Urgent Action Fund to file individual lawsuits against the paper and the journalist, and to launch a campaign against sex discrimination in the media. This is the first lawsuit of its kind in the Balkan region.

International Needs/Ghana:
As compensation for the crimes of family members, young women and girls are given as slaves to fetish shrines in the ancient practice called Trokosi. Over the past eight years International Needs Ghana has worked to eliminate the practice by educating families, working for national legislation, convincing fetish priests to release the girls, and providing rehabilitation services. As pressure mounted for legislation to be signed into law, 18 priests agreed to release 115 women. Money from the Fund helped to pay for rituals conducted by the priests to reassure families and communities as the women were released.

NOTE: The Urgent Action Fund has made grants that cannot be publicly described to protect the safety of the individuals involved. Several of these involve violence or threats of violence because of sexual orientation.

Advisory Network

The Urgent Action Fund relies on the advice and recommendations of trusted friends and colleagues throughout the world who assist with the distribution of information about the Fund, identify potential grantmaking situations, advise about grant requests, outreach efforts, and the needs and priorities of women in their areas of expertise.

The Urgent Action Fund is a project of the Tides Foundation, San Francisco, California, USA.

URGENT ACTION FUND

PO Box 1138
Fairfax, CA 94978-1138 USA
phone: 415/460-0571
fax: 415/460-6667
email: urgentact@aol.com

URGENT ACTION

for Women's Human Rights

URGENT ACTION FUND
for Women's Human Rights

Purpose

The Urgent Action Fund, a global network of women and men committed to a world of equality and social justice, provides immediate financial support for unanticipated and time-urgent opportunities to advance the human rights of women within the context of the *Beijing Platform for Action.*

Focus

The focus of the Urgent Action Fund is the human rights and full participation of women in:

- Areas where armed conflict has recently occurred or where there is a significant threat of armed conflict.
- Closed environments where women's freedom of movement and access to information are severely restricted by government policy or customary laws.
- Unusual breakthrough opportunities that may emerge in areas outside our focus.

Response

The Urgent Action Fund responds to most requests within 72 hours.

Only requests endorsed by members of our broad global network of trusted friends and colleagues are considered.

Grants are provided in support of individuals or groups but must be transferred through non-government or religious organizations.

The Urgent Action Fund does not provide grants for general humanitarian support or emergency relief. The Fund will consider requests for protection of individual women's human rights defenders in leadership positions who are threatened because of their activism.

The Fund makes grants ranging from $100 to $5,000 US.

Applying for a Grant

Requests may be made directly (by phone, fax, or email) or through individuals and organizations in our advisory network. Requests received without endorsement may require additional response time. Formal proposals are not necessary, however, the request should include the following information:

1. Name of the group who will accept responsibility for the grant including the name of a contact person, address, telephone, fax and email numbers.

2. The amount requested and how the funds will be used.

3. A description of the urgent opportunity, of how the grant will be used to take advantage of the opportunity, and, most important, of how the grant will support a broader strategy to advance the rights of women in the region or globally.

Criteria

Requests meeting the following criteria will receive consideration by the Board:

- The request is strategic, that is, related to a pre-determined strategy or plan to advance women's human rights or equality.
- The request is unanticipated and time urgent demonstrating that if funds are not allocated quickly the opportunity will pass.
- The request shows that other funding is not likely.
- The request represents a defining issue, event or opportunity for affecting structural change that will advance women's human rights.
- The request demonstrates the grantee's flexibility in a rapidly changing situation.
- The request has the support of others involved in the women's human rights or related fields locally, globally or both.
- The request demonstrates the grantee's capacity to build from the opportunity.

Grants can pay for but are not limited to: legal support, media campaigns and public education, transportation, language services, emergency personal support related to the strategy. Brief reports are required.

unicef
Three United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 824-6619
Fax: (212) 824-6481
Internet: sshaeffer@unicef.org
United Nations Children's Fund
Sheldon F. Shaeffer
Chief, Education Section
Programme Division

Needs Ghana has worked to eliminate the practice by educating families, working for national legislation, convincing fetish priests to release the girls, and providing rehabilitation services. As pressure mounted for legislation to be signed into law, 18 priests agreed to release 115 women. Money from the Fund helped to pay for rituals conducted by the priests to reassure families and communities as the women were released.

NOTE: The Urgent Action Fund has made grants that cannot be publicly described to protect the safety of the individuals involved. Several of these involve violence or threats of violence because of sexual orientation.

Advisory Network

The Urgent Action Fund relies on the advice and recommendations of trusted friends and colleagues throughout the world who assist with the distribution of information about the Fund, identify potential grantmaking situations, advise about grant requests, outreach efforts, and the needs and priorities of women in their areas of expertise.

The Urgent Action Fund is a project of the Tides Foundation, San Francisco, California, USA.

URGENT ACTION FUND

PO Box 1138
Fairfax, CA 94978-1138 USA
phone: 415/460-0571
fax: 415/460-6667
email: urgentact@aol.com

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

THE KURDS:
Search for Identity

An International Conference

Center for Global Peace
and
Mustafa Barzani Scholar of Global Kurdish Studies
American University, Washington, D.C.

April 17–18, 2000

Center for Global Peace
American University • Washington, D.C.

PANELISTS

Dr. Ali Babakhan
independent scholar

Dr. Henri J. Barkey
Lehigh University

Mr. Stafford Clarry
Humanitarian Affairs Advisor

Dr. Michael Collins Dunn
Middle East Journal

Dr. Hanna Yousif Freij
Kent State University

Dr. Edmund Ghareeb
American University

Dr. Paul Goble
Radio Free Europe

Dr. Gülistan Gürbey
Free University of Berlin

Ms. Elahé Hicks
Human Rights Watch

Dr. Farideh Koohi-Kamali
New School University

Dr. Charles G. MacDonald
Florida International University

Dr. Serif Mardin
Sabanci University

Dr. Kendal Nezan
Institute Kurde de Paris

Dr. Robert W. Olson
University of Kentucky

Dr. Andrew Parasiliti
Harvard University

The Honorable Francis J. Ricciardone
U.S. Department of State

Dr. M. Hakan Yavuz
University of Utah

PANEL MODERATORS

Dr. Nader Entessar
Spring Hill College

Dr. Michael M. Gunter
Tennessee Technological University

The Honorable David L. Mack
Middle East Institute

The Honorable Richard W. Murphy
Council on Foreign Relations

This two-day conference will analyze, in a global context, key political, economic, and cultural issues confronting the Kurds and the region of Kurdistan at present and over the next decade. It will also explore processes of reconciliation among Kurdish groups and factions and coexistence between the Kurds and the peoples and states of the Middle East. Participants include scholars, policy makers, and journalists. The conference is presented by American University's Center for Global Peace in conjunction with the newly established Mustafa Barzani Scholar of Global Kurdish Studies.

"My dear [students], it is very well known to you that illiteracy is like a noose around a nation's neck. The wealth and rights of an illiterate nation can be easy prey for oppressors and greedy aggressors. Our nation has unfortunately fallen into such a threatening circumstance. Therefore, I am asking you to take up the arms of science and education and exert all your efforts to liberate your people from the bondage of illiteracy and to shoulder the burden of promoting your nation to the level of developed nations in the near future. This is the most sacred duty befalling you."

Mulla Mustafa Barzani
July 15, 1970

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON DC
Center for Global Peace
4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016-8071

Fax: 415 460 6667
Email: urgentact@aol.com

The Urgent Action Fund is a project of the Tides Foundation–San Francisco, California, USA

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

American University's Center for Global Peace, founded in December 1996, provides a framework for programs and initiatives that advance the study and understanding of world peace. The center fosters a sustainable world order grounded in justice and inclusivity and focuses on four pillars: the human environment, the cultural environment, the economic and political environment, and the natural environment.

The **Mustafa Barzani Scholar of Global Kurdish Studies** was established on June 24, 1999, in loving memory of Mulla Mustafa Barzani (1903–1979), a visionary leader in the struggle for Kurdish rights and identity. Housed within the Center for Global Peace, the scholar provides a forum for the cultivation of constructive dialogue on reconciliation and coexistence which highlights contemporary transnational issues and emphasizes cooperative, nonviolent approaches toward regional security and conflict resolution in Kurdistan. Three core topical areas will guide the research, course development, and program activities of the scholar: Kurdish history and culture in local, regional, and global context; reconciliation among Kurdish groups and factions; and coexistence between the Kurds and the peoples and states of the Middle East.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 2000

9:30 a.m.–12:00 noon
PANEL 1: KURDS IN THE GLOBAL ARENA—PERCEPTIONS AND MISPERCEPTIONS
Examines the Kurdish question from the perspective of the policies and attitudes of states in the region, the United States, Russia, and Europe.

12:00 noon–1:30 p.m.
LUNCHEON
Keynote Speaker
His Excellency Dr. Shafiq Qazzaz
Minister of Humanitarian Assistance and Cooperation
Kurdish Regional Government, Erbil

1:30–4:00 p.m.
PANEL 2: CASE STUDY—IRAQ
Analyzes federalism as a model for democracy; the efficacy of sanctions and the humanitarian program; and perspectives on conflict prevention and reconciliation in Iraqi Kurdistan.

4:15–6:45 p.m.
PANEL 3: CASE STUDY—TURKEY
Considers the state and the Kurdish question; perspectives on conflict prevention and reconciliation; the Islamist approach to the Kurdish question; and the Kurdish question in the post-Helsinki era.

7:00 p.m.
DINNER
Keynote Speaker
His Excellency Nechirvan Barzani
Prime Minister
Kurdish Regional Government, Erbil

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 2000

9:30 a.m.–12:00 noon
PANEL 4: CASE STUDY—IRAN
Examines the perspective of the Islamic Republic; economic transition in Iranian Kurdistan; political parties in Iranian Kurdistan; and Kurdish nationalism in Iran.

12:00 noon–1:30 p.m.
LUNCHEON
Keynote Speaker
*The Honorable Christopher Ross
Executive Director
Search for Common Ground

*invited

WHERE

Butler Board Room, Butler Pavilion, sixth floor
American University
4400 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20016

Participants may park in the Nebraska Avenue lot. The closest metro stop is Tenleytown-AU on the Red Line (AU shuttle buses run from the Tenleytown metro stop to the main campus every 15 minutes).

For a campus map, see the Web site:
www.american.edu/map.html

COST

There is no fee for registration; however, confirmation is required.

For more information, contact:
Center for Global Peace
Phone: 202-895-1327
Fax: 202-966-2561
E-mail: tawhid@american.edu
Web: www.american.edu/academic.depts/acainst/cgp/

REGISTRATION FORM

(Please fax or e-mail your registration as indicated below.)

THE KURDS:
Search for Identity
April 17–18, 2000

Name ____________________
Affiliation ____________________
Address ____________________
City ____________ State ________ Zip Code ________
Phone ____________ Fax ____________
E-mail ____________________

Fax: 202-966-2561
E-mail: tawhid@american.edu

I will attend:
____day 1
____day 2
____dinner banquet

AREA HOTELS

Holiday Inn-Georgetown
2101 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.
202-338-4000

Savoy Suites Hotel
2505 Wisconsin Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.
202-337-9700

Fax: 415 460 6667
Email: urgentact@aol.com

The Urgent Action Fund is a project of the Tides Foundation–San Francisco, California, USA

URGENT ACTION

Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1997–98

The Urgent Action Fund grants small amounts of money at crucial and strategic moments in support of the human rights of women and girls.

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Purpose/Focus

The Urgent Action Fund was created in October 1997, to promote the human rights of women within the context of strategies outlined in the *Beijing Platform for Action.* The Fund's goal is to encourage structural changes resulting in the advancement of women's human rights.

THE FUND MAKES GRANTS IN FOUR CATEGORIES:

- Areas of recent or threatened armed conflict;
- Closed environments where women's freedom of movement and access to information are severely restricted by government policy or customary laws;
- Precedent-setting opportunities that may occur in any region of the world;
- Women's human rights defenders who are threatened because of their activism (effective January 1999).

History of the Fund

Since the UN Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China in 1995, women's groups worldwide have mobilized to translate the *Beijing Platform for Action* into local strategies and actions to improve women's daily lives. Watchdog groups have emerged to monitor and report progress and global communications networks are expanding daily to keep women in contact with one another and alert to opportunities to promote change.

The ability to respond quickly when new opportunities arise is an important part of the challenge that women face and a difficult one to finance.

To assess the need for quick response funding, Fund organizers spent nine months conducting interviews with activists and funders working throughout the women's human rights arena. Many reported money for unanticipated situations or opportunities is difficult to raise, and all agreed the cost of making small international grants quickly is high. A good opportunity or strategy, they said, is often rejected outright because it might not be fundable or the funding can't be raised quickly enough to respond. *Interviews revealed that a significant number of these opportunities do not fit the criteria of most funders.* Enthusiasm for establishing a quick response fund was overwhelming.

Results of the feasibility study were taken to individual donor activists. Their willingness to seed the project encouraged the co-founders to approach the Tides Foundation for sponsorship. In October 1997, in response to a story in the *San Jose Mercury News* about the arrest of 35 women victimized by an international sex-trafficking ring, the Urgent Action Fund made its first grant to the Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW), in Canada.

How the Fund Operates

The Fund is managed by a Board consisting of the three founders: Ariane Brunet, from the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (ICHRDD) in Montréal; Margaret Schink of the Shaler Adams Foundation and Caritas Fund in San Francisco; and Julie Shaw, formerly with The Global Fund for Women. Ms. Shaw serves as Executive Director providing day-to-day staff support. In June 1999, Indai Sajor, Executive Director of the Asian Centre for Women's Human Rights (ASCENT), will join the Board.

Relying on phone, email, and fax communication, the Fund takes requests through an informal network of activists and funders throughout the world. The Board responds to most requests within 72 hours; some may require additional review. The Fund is also pro-active, seeking opportunities to respond to an event or escalating situation. Grants are between $100 and $5,000 US and require minimal paperwork.

Our referral network includes: representatives from the women's human rights community; international human rights organizations; activists involved in refugee rights in the US and abroad; members of religious communities whose local missions are frequently the first source of support for women in the field; and health and development specialists. The Fund also accepts referrals from other funders.

> *Women's empowerment and their full participation...in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision-making process and access to power, are fundamental for the achievement of equality, development, and peace.*
>
> **Women's rights are human rights**
>
> FROM THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION

Activities and Fundraising

The Fund made its first grant on October 1, 1997. Over the next 15 months, to the end of 1998, the Fund made 21 grants, supporting women in 19 countries.

Eighty requests and inquiries were received during 1997–98. We distributed over 300 brochures in English, French, Spanish, Russian, and Arabic. Three international networks shared our information with their on-line networks, and we have contacted another 31 groups after reading about their work on the Internet.

Core funding comes from individual donors, primarily women, who view the Fund as an opportunity to pool their resources for quick and efficient support to activists around the globe. Sixteen individuals contributed $136,326 between October 1997 and the end of 1998. These individuals also take an active role in reaching out to communities of interest. On two occasions individuals provided additional funds when our limited resources made it difficult to respond.

With introductions from individual supporters and from friends at The Global Fund for Women, the Tides Foundation, Resourceful Women, the Ms. Foundation, ICHRDD and others, we raised $105,750 from nine institutional donors. We are grateful to the numerous foundation staff who have helped to guide our efforts, have shared information about the Fund with their extensive overseas networks, and have partnered with us when our grant alone was insufficient.

In-kind support of staff and travel funds from ICHRDD enabled Fund co-founder and Board member Ariane Brunet to conduct outreach, to assist with fundraising and attend Board meetings in San Francisco.

Grants 1997–1998

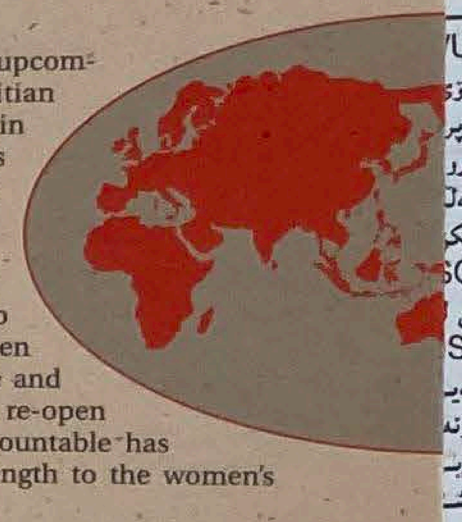
The following summarizes some of the grants made during this period. Other grantee groups have requested confidentiality.

AREAS OF ARMED CONFLICT

HORN RELIEF/SOMALIA WOMEN'S PEACE INITIATIVE
GRANT AMOUNT: $5,000

Escalation of clan fighting over territory and charcoal production rights threatens Somalia with resumption of civil war. Women from the region contacted the Fund for support of a campaign to demand a halt to the violence. "Someone has to step out and speak against unnecessary fights and expose the horrific experiences that women go through during such times." After a confrontation with the women "action was taken by the clan authorities who met to resolve the conflict. Peaceful charcoal trade agreements were reached and the confrontations subsided."

WOMEN IN SOLIDARITY IN HAITI (SOFA)
GRANT AMOUNT: $4,000



As tensions rose at the prospect of upcoming elections, armed uniformed Haitian police destroyed a women's clinic in Port-au-Prince looking for weapons supposedly smuggled in with medical supplies. No weapons were found but the clinic was destroyed and staff and neighborhood women were terrorized at gunpoint. The Fund made a grant to help SOFA successfully mobilize women around the country to demand justice and re-open the clinic. "The campaign to re-open the clinic and to hold the police accountable has brought renewed recognition and strength to the women's human rights movement in Haiti."

CENTER FOR WOMEN WAR VICTIMS/CROATIA
GRANT AMOUNT: $3,500

Following a televised presentation by five women's rights groups about the increase in domestic violence in Croatia since the war, a well-known journalist attacked the activists in a State-owned newspaper calling them "traitors, witches" and "Serb sympathizers." The groups used a grant from the Fund to file lawsuits against the paper and the journalist. This is the first lawsuit of its kind in the Balkan region. The activists have also taken their case to the Croatian Association of Journalists whose Court of Honor has condemned the journalist's action and the newspaper for publishing his article.

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION/ALBANIA
GRANT AMOUNT: $1,900

The case of an Albanian woman, deported after being denied asylum in the US, became a test case of new procedures that deny asylum seekers full hearings unless they are able to quickly convince immigration officials that they face "credible fear" of persecution.

UNIVERSITY OF SULAIMANI

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

URGENT ACTION

Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT 1997–98

The Urgent Action Fund grants small amounts of money at crucial and strategic moments in support of the human rights of women and girls.

FOUNDING BOARD MEMBERS

Ariane Brunet
Margaret Schink
Julie Shaw

URGENT ACTION FUND
P.O. Box 1138
Fairfax CA 94978-1138 USA
Phone: 415 460 0571
Fax: 415 460 6667
Email: urgentact@aol.com

The Urgent Action Fund is a project of the Tides Foundation–San Francisco, California, USA

These procedures, in direct contradiction to gender standards adopted by the INS two years ago, remove needed safeguards for women who are fleeing rape and other gender-specific violence and are often too embarrassed or "dishonored" to give a full account of their stories. The woman, who had been assaulted by Albanian soldiers, was forced into hiding following her deportation back to Albania. Grant funds were used to support her in hiding and to pay part of her airfare when US authorities finally agreed to give her case a full hearing.

Additional grants in this category provided support to women in Algeria, Bosnia, and Sri Lanka.

CLOSED ENVIRONMENTS

INTERNATIONAL NEEDS GHANA
GRANT AMOUNT: $3,000

As compensation for the crimes of family members, young women and girls are given as slaves to fetish shrines in the ancient practice called Trokosi. Over the past eight years International Needs Ghana has worked to eliminate the practice by educating families, working for national legislation, convincing fetish priests to release the girls, and providing rehabilitation services. As pressure mounted for legislation to be signed into law, 18 priests agreed to release 115 women. Money from the Fund helped to pay for rituals conducted by the priests to reassure families and communities as the women were released. Legislation against the practice has been signed.

GLOBAL ALLIANCE AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN - CANADA
GRANT AMOUNT: $5,000

In response to the arrest of 35 illegal immigrant women during raids on brothels throughout Canada, GAATW-Canada launched a campaign to convince the Canadian government to establish clear policies concerning the treatment of trafficked women. "There is no trafficking policy in Canada and the level of understanding around the issue is sorely lacking. This grant enabled us to raise the profile of the issue of trafficking in women within the state consciousness. The Canadian government is now developing a set of policies on trafficking in women."

IPOTH FOUNDATION/NETHERLANDS
GRANT AMOUNT: $600

IPOTH, a Turkish gay and lesbian rights organization based in the Netherlands, and two Dutch women's rights groups requested support for two Czech-Roma women (Gypsies) who became homeless when their families rejected them after discovering they were lesbians. Their ability to remain in Holland, to work, and to receive public assistance, was tied, by Dutch immigration rules, to their families. "The situation for Roma people in general and Roma women in particular, is exceptionally bad in Central and Eastern Europe. Due to the closed nature of the Roma people, research or information is very difficult to organize." IPOTH's work on the case enabled them to develop a report on the plight of Czech Roma lesbians that was shared with other human rights groups.

Our sincere thanks to the following individuals and organizations for their generous financial support and to those who asked to remain anonymous:

Founding Donors

Kathleen Barry and Robert Burnett
Chela Blitt
Marta Drury
Betsy Fairbanks
June Kingsley
Sidne Long
Maureen O'Leary
Christine Pielenz
Geri Rivard
Margaret Sand
Margaret Schink
Judy Sturgis
Effie Westervelt

Organizational Donors

Compton Foundation
Eschaton Foundation
Ford Foundation
Gaea Foundation
Open Society Institute
Shaler Adams Foundation
Threshold Foundation
United Methodist Church
Women's Peacepower Foundation

In-kind Donations

International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development

Many individuals have given their time, ideas, and advice. We would like to especially acknowledge the following:

Kay Anderson
Bob Brouillette
Lea Browning
Liz Calvin
Martha Glessing
Majorie Lightman
Idelesse Malavé
Jessica Neuwirth
Anastasia Posadskaya-Vanderbeck
Sherry Reson
Joanne Sandler
Kathy Sreedhar
Lael Stegal
Lois Wilson

Most of all, we thank the extraordinary women and men who refer and advise us on requests we receive, and who carry out the important work that we are privileged to support.

printed on recycled paper

UNIVERSITY OF SULAIMANI
زانكۆی سلێمانی

Dr. Aumeed Noori M. Amin
Professor
Assistant to the President
University of Sulaimani
KURDISTAN,IRAQ
FAX: 00 44 870 1696314 , 00 44 870 1270903
00 44 170 7947722
E-MAIL: aumeed@mail.com , szanco@mail.com
PHONE: 00 44 207 8100308(ext. 221313,228305)

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

تۆرنتۆ-زانكۆی سلێمانی

پێویستی بەیارمەتییە

و: هۆشەنگ فاروق

٥/٢٨-Kurdish Media

كۆمیتەی هاوكاری هەردوو زانكۆی سلێمانی-زانكۆی تۆرنتۆ كە بە (UI-USCC)كورت دەكرێتەوە، ڕۆژی (٥/٢٨) لەئەنستیتۆی ئۆنتاریۆ بۆ لێكۆڵینەوەی پەروەردەیی سەر بەزانكۆی تۆرنتۆ، كۆبوونەوەی دامەزراندنی خۆی بەست كە ئەنجامەكەی دانانی ئەجێندایەك بوو بۆ كاركردن بۆ كۆمیتە فەرعییە تازە دامەزراوەكانو یاداشتنامەیەكی لێكگەیشتنیشیان ئیمزا كرد، واتە لەنێوان ئەنستیتۆی ئۆنتاریۆ بۆ لێكۆڵینەوەی پەروەردەیی سەر بەزانكۆی ئۆنتاریۆ (OISE/UT)و زانكۆی سلێمانیو زانكۆی ئازادی سلێمانی.

پرۆفیسۆر بود هۆل، سەرۆكی بەشی پەروەردەی گەورانو گەشەپێدانی كۆمەڵگەو سایكۆلۆژیای ڕاوێژكاری لەزانكۆی تۆرنتۆ، پێشوازی لەئەندامانی (UT-USCC) كردو پێشینەیەكی چاكی لەبارەی كارو ئەركەكانی (UT-USCC) پێشكەش كردن. دواتر كورتەیەكی لەبارەی ئامانجەكانی كۆبوونەوەكە پێشكەش كرد، كە بریتی بوو لەڕەزامەندی لەسەر (یاداشتنامەی لێكگەیشتن)ی ناوبراو كە پرۆتۆكۆلەكەی لەسەر چەند خاڵێكی گرنگی هاریكاری بنیاتنراوە، خاڵەكانی هاریكاریش بریتین لەمانەی خوارەوە:

١-دامەزراندنی پەیوەندی ڕۆشنبیری بەردەوام لەنێوان هەردوو زانكۆكە.

٢-ئاڵوگۆڕكردنی بڵاوكراوە، بەتایبەتی دابینكردنی (CD)ی بابەتە جۆراوجۆرەكان بۆ زانكۆی سلێمانی.

٣-یارمەتیدان بۆ پتەوتركردنی (توانای ئینتەرنێت) بۆ هەردوو زانكۆكەی سلێمانی. (مەبەست لەزانكۆكەی‌تر ئەو زانكۆیەیە كەبەنیازە بەناوی زانكۆی ئازاد لەسلێمانی دابمەزرێت).

٤-پەرەپێدانی داڕشتنی پرۆگرام بۆ گۆڕینكاری لەنێوان كۆلێژەكانی زانكۆو خوێندكارانی توێژەر لەهەردوو زانكۆكەدا.

٥-پەرەپێدانی ئەنستیتۆیەك بۆ گەشەپێدانی كۆلێژەكان كەتوانای كاركردنی خستەڕوولی هەبێت لەبوارو چالاكییە پەیوەستەكاندا.

٦-دامەزراندنو هێنانەكایەی ڕێوشوێنی هاوبەشی سەرپەرشتیكردن لەنێوان كۆلێژەكان لەزانكۆ ناوبراوەكان، واتە پرۆفیسۆرێكی زانكۆی تۆرنتۆ دەبێتە ئەندام لەكۆمیتەی سەرپەرشتیكردنی نامەی دكتۆرای خوێندكارێك لەزانكۆی سلێمانی لەبوارە پەیوەندیدارەكانو بەپێچەوانەوەش (لەبوارەكانی لێكۆڵینەوەی ڕۆژهەڵاتی ناوەڕاستو زمانی كوردیو... هتد).

٧-پشتگیریكردنی زانكۆی سلێمانی یان خوێندكارانی بۆ بەشداریكردن لەسیمینارو كۆنفرانسە ئەكادیمییە نێودەوڵەتییەكان.

٨-پێشكەشكردنی یارمەتی بۆ مۆركردنی عەقدی پیشەییو زانستی لەنێوان هەردوو زانكۆكەی سلێمانیو لایەنە پەیوەندیدارەكان لەدامەزراوەكانی دیكەی خوێندنی باڵا لە كەنەداو شوێنانی دی.

٩-زانكۆی تۆرنتۆ پەیوەندییەكی سەرپەرشتیكاریی زانستی دەبەستێ لەگەڵ هەردوو زانكۆكە لەڕووی تازەكردنەوەی پرۆگرامو پرۆگرامەكانی توێژینەوەو فراوانكردنی پرۆگرامی پەروەردەیی.

١٠-گەڕان بەدوای پەرەپێدانی هەندێ بونیادو هەیكەلی تایبەت لەهەردوو زانكۆكەی سلێمانی لەبواری پەروەردەی درێژخایەنو گەڕان لەسیاقی گەشەپێدانی ناوچە گوندنشینەكانو یارمەتی پەروەردەیی بۆ گەڕانو گەشەپێدانی سەرچاوە ئابوورییە ناوخۆییەكانو هاوكاریكردن لەگەڵ دەسەڵاتە ناوخۆییەكانو ڕێكخراوە ناحكومییەكانی ناوچە.

هەروەها پرۆفیسۆر بود هۆل باسی لەپەیوەندیكردنەكانی خۆیشی كرد لەگەڵ بەڕێز (لیۆد ئاكسوێرزی) وەزیری كاروباری دەرەوەو بەڕێز (ماریا مینا) وەزیری ئاژانسی گەشەپێدانی نێودەوڵەتی كەنەدی (CIDA) لەپێناو پەیداكردنی پشتگیری بۆ هێنانەكایەی پرۆگرامێكی گەشەپێدانی كاریگەر بەو دەزگا ناوبراوانە.

دوای ئەوە ئەندامانی UT-USCC ئەم كۆمیتە فەرعییانەی خوارەوەیان بۆ پشتگیری پێكهێنا:-

١-كۆمیتەی سەرچاوەو داهاتەكانی كۆمەڵگەو هەروەها هی نێودەوڵەتیش، كەلەلایەن (دیڤید سێلبی) عەمید بەوەكالەت لەپەیوەندییە نێودەوڵەتییەكانی OISE /UT.

٢-كۆمیتەی گەشەپێدانی كتێبخانەی زانكۆی سلێمانی كە لەلایەن (د شەهرزاد مۆجاب)ەوە لەزانكۆی تۆرنتۆ سەرۆكایەتی دەكرێت.

٣-كۆمیتەی كۆنفرانسو ئاڵوگۆڕی ئەكادیمی كە لەلایەن د.ئەمیر حسەن پور، لێكۆڵەری شارستانییەكانی ڕۆژهەڵاتی نزیكو ناوەڕاست لەزانكۆی تۆرنتۆ، سەرۆكایەتی دەكرێت.

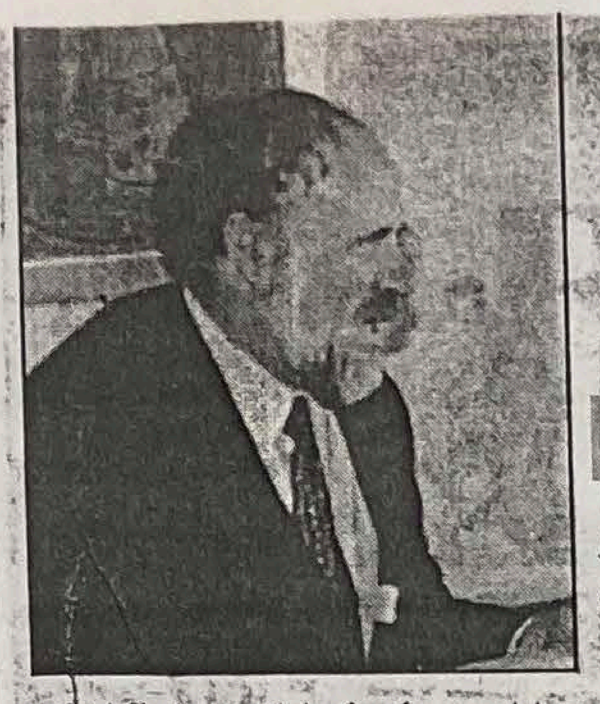
٤-كۆمیتەیەك بۆ ئەرشیفی ئۆدیۆ ڤیژوەل (بیستنیو بینین) لەزانكۆی سلێمانی كە سەعید كاكەیی، سەرۆكی كۆمپانیای (مەم و زین) بۆ بەرهەمهێنانی ڤیدیۆیی سەرۆكایەتی دەكات.

٥-كۆمیتەی كۆكردنەوەی یارمەتی دارایی دەرەكی كە لەلایەن بازرگانێكی كورد بەناوی بەڕێز ئەنوەر حەمە سوور سەرۆكایەتی دەكرێت.

لەكۆتاییدا UT-USCC دیسانەوە دەنگی هەڵبڕی بۆ داواكردنی یارمەتی بۆ زانكۆی سلێمانی كە لەنێوان زۆرشتی دیكەشدا، پێویستی بەشتی بنەڕەتی وەكو كتێبو سەرچاوەو پێداویستی دارایی هەیە. خوێنەرانی بەڕێزیش ئەگەر ئارەزووی زانیاری پتر بكەن لەم بارەیەوە یا ئەگەر ئارەزووی یارمەتیدانیان هەبێت لەپێناو ئەم ئامانجە پیرۆزە، تكایە لەسەر ئەم ناونیشانە بۆ پرۆفیسۆر هۆل بنووسە ((bhall Coise.utoronto.ca))

یان بۆ د.مۆجاب لەسەر ئەم ئەدرەسی E.mail بنووسە: ((Smojab Coise.utoronto. ca)).

دەتوانن بەخششە داراییەكانتان (باجی ناچێتەسەر)، یان تێكستە زانكۆییەكانو بڵاوكراوەو كەلوپەلی ئۆدیۆ ڤیژواڵی پەروەردەیی بۆ كۆمیتەی هاوكاری هەردوو زانكۆی سلێمانی-تۆرنتۆ بنێرن لە (OISE)، ژووری ٧-١١٦، بلور ستریت وێست ٢٥٢، تۆرنتۆ، كەنەدا.



لەو ماوەیەی سەرەوەدا عێراق سەرجەم بڕی (١٧) ملیۆن بەرمیل نەوتی ناردۆتە دەرەوە كە بەهاكەی بە (٤٣٥) ملیۆن دۆلار مەزندە دەكرێت، بەمەش بڕی نەوتی نێردراو بۆ دەرەوە لەچوارچێوەی قۆناغی حەوتەمدا دەبێتە (٣١٠,٥) ملیۆن بەرمیل، كە بەهاكەی بە (٧)ملیارو (٤٧٤) ملیۆن دۆلار مەزندە دەكرێت. لەسەرەتای دەستپێكردنی بەرنامەكەوە لە (١٠)ی مانگی كانونی یەكەمی ساڵی (١٩٩٦)تا ئێستا عێراق نزیكەی (١) ملیارو (٧٩٨) ملیۆن بەرمیل نەوتی ناردۆتە دەرەوە كەبەهایی (٢٨)ملیارو (٢١٠) ملیۆن دۆلارە.

سەرجەمی عەقدە پەسندكراوەكانی ناردنە دەرەوەی نەوت لەچوارچێوەی قۆناغی حەوتەمدا، كەلە (١٢)ی كانونی یەكەمی (١٩٩٩)ەوە دەستی پێكردووە، هێشتا هەر (١٠٢) عەقدە، قەبارەی نەوتی پەسندكراو (٣٨٣,٧٤) ملیۆن بەرمیلە، (٢٢٦,٢٧ ملیۆن لەنەوتی سوكی بەسرەو (١٥٧,٤٧) ملیۆنیش هی كەركوك).

لەوكاتەوەی جێبەجێكردنی

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

FROM : NAWROZ CENTER PHONE NO. : 004724135915 Jul. 24 2001 09:02AM P1

Dear : our friend Dr. Ameer :

On behalf of Mr. President, I'd like to introduce myself, I am an assistant prof. Ahmad Hama Ameen, Head of International Relations of Sulaimani Univ. Warmest greetings from Dr. Kamal Khoshnaw & myself. We are pleased to inform you that Mr. Ali Kareemi visited us & discussed the possibility of your intention to visit Sulaimani Univ. We really appreciate this step, before your departure kindly inform us your needs & also which crossing border you are expecting to enter into Kurdistan region.

please be in touch using the following e-mail: ahmadhama@hotmail.com Would you please send us the fax no. or the e-mail address of Dr. Abbas in order to send too an official invitation letter.

We look forward to hearing from you soon

Best regards

NB: please give my best regards to Dr. Shahrazad & Dr. B. Hall.

Sincerely Yours

Ahmad Hama Ameen

Project Kurdistan ... Relationship of mutual support between UofR and University of Sulaimani ...

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

FROM : ... PEACE WITHOUT JUSTICE FAX NO. : 703 256 9049 Mar. 29 1999 01:25PM P3/3

(117)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1963

Iran Bends Its Traditions

By Arnold Beichman
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tehran, Iran

Premier Assadollah Alam of Iran said in an interview that his country is undergoing "a revolution which has changed 3,000 years of tradition."

The statesman, a boyhood friend of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi who appointed him Premier little more than a year ago, argued that the land-reform program and a profit-sharing scheme for urban workers will change the face of Iran.

"However, there are people who stand against the revolution," he said, "and because their personal interests are involved, resist the revolution more strongly. We must demolish this resistance to this revolution.

Elections Pledged

"For a long time, His Imperial Majesty planned and wanted that every Iranian should own something of his own; every peasant and worker and all individuals should own something even if it is a small house. By so doing, we could create a basis for real democracy. Until now, the Iranians knew they were working for a small group of people but from now on they will feel that something belongs to them."

The interview was at the Premier's residence in one of the mountain villages outside of Tehran.

Seated outdoors under a tent canopy of beautifully-designed Persian rugs, Mr. Alam replied to several questions concerning the state of freedom and human rights in Iran. He confirmed that the long-postponed elections would be held in mid-September and that the exact date would be announced shortly.

Since there are no political parties in Iran, still under martial law since the June 3-4 riots, would there be any competing candidacies for parliamentary seats?

Police Check Noted

"I assure you," replied Mr. Alam, "the peasants and workers will have a big voice in the elections. The workers and peasants will do the picking of the candidates and they will have competing candidates."

There were reports, fully confirmed, that the secret police some weeks ago had asked provincial branches to submit lists of names of reliable persons who could run for office. Would this inhibit a choice of candidates? Mr. Alam thought for a moment.

"This checking by the police," he said, "is to ensure that no Communists slip in as candidates. But the Communists are very weak here because the new Soviet policies puzzle them."

Whatever opposition exists in Iran today has been from the National Front, whose leader, Alahyar Saleh, has been in jail since January. Why was he in jail without a trial or charges against him?

"The National Front leader," said the Premier, "has been close to the Tudeh (Communist) Party. It was organized with the help of the Tudeh Party."

Political Prisoners

Would Mr. Saleh be tried soon? he was asked. "That depends on the files already collected and completed." Would he be freed from jail before election? "He may come out before election."

How many political prisoners were now held in jail?

"There are very few political prisoners," said the Premier, "no more than 15, including the National Front."

Mr. Alam confirmed that Sadegh Bendad, publisher of the now defunct newspaper, Jahan (World), had been jailed in mid-June for an editorial. Earlier in the year, 75 newspapers and magazines were deprived of the right to publish. This had led to strong criticism that there is no freedom of the press in Iran.

"That is not the case exactly," Mr. Alam replied. "The people support the revolution. Even the most severe opponents of the revolution are unable to say a word against it. The press is free to criticize but they don't because if they did nobody would read their papers. The reason why the other papers are not publishing is because few of them had sufficient circulation."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1963

Iran Land Reform Doubts

By Arnold Beichman
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Teheran

Deepening concern is being expressed by knowledgeable Iranians that the much-touted land reform program, decreed by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in January, 1962, is all "public relations" sound and expropriated landlord fury with little prospective benefit for Iran's 16 million peasants.

These criticisms come from Iranian liberals, whose identification would jeopardize their freedom in this authoritarian land.

These Iranians, long opposed to the feudal land tenure system, are prepared to praise the Shah for having acted at long last against landlords who owned hundreds, even thousands of villages and thereby kept peasants in a state of virtual serfdom.

No Plan Seen

What actively troubles these Iranians, some of them government civil servants, is that the land distribution program was introduced in pell-mell fashion without the kind of planning essential to insure at least as much food production as under the antiquated landlord system.

Specifically, it is asked, what mechanism now exists to replace the landlord's functions, which included supplying seed, fertilizer, pesticides, mechanical power, and marketing?

The government answer is that it is creating a system of multipurpose farm cooperatives as substitutes for the vanishing landlord. The rebuttal from critics is that a cooperative system demands a nation-wide educational campaign to persuade an illiterate peasant of the benefits of cooperatives, a Herculean task in itself.

Finances a Task

Even more essential is the question of financing the land distribution at a moment when Iran's economy is still trying to shake off a two-year-old recession.

Lack of funds is due to the tremendous expenditure by Iran on its military forces, which continues to rise despite United States pressure on the Shah to prune the Army. Military appropriations for the current year are $225 million, a 7 percent increase over 1962-63.

In fact, Iran has a tremendous financial resource — oil. Current production is breaking all previous records and its hard currency income from this one resource alone for 1963 is being estimated at $375 million.

Arms Draining Funds

Instead of allocating this income to economic development or at least a substantial portion of that income into the government's plan organization, it goes to meet the military bill and the cost of maintaining a swollen and definably inefficient bureaucracy.

On paper, it would appear that a large amount of oil money does go to the plan organization, $320 million for 1963-64. However, one-eighth of this amount—at least—has been set aside for what are definably nonproductive projects.

These include construction of Army posts, military buildings, housing for the Imperial Guard and civil servants, swimming pools, a $10 million toll road from Teheran to Karaj where a perfectly good road already exists.

Training Difficult

Yet even if there were money for farm financing, Iran still lacks skilled personnel capable of administering a revolutionary land program of extraordinary complexity.

Iran has no farm extension program or trained "county" agents, necessary to instruct a peasantry which for hundreds of years depended on the management skill of a landlord or his local surrogate.

What has further contributed to disconcerting the land reform was the sudden and wholly unexpected resignation of Agriculture Minister Hassan Arsanjani a few months ago.

'Stagnation' Charged

Whether it was because Dr. Arsanjani was too ambitious or was becoming too popular is not publicly known. What is known is that his successor, General Riahi, has said quietly that the program is now "stagnating."

Land reform critics fully realize that overnight alterations in age-old national institutions are impossible even with the best will in the world.

What they plead for—but in vain since the country is still under martial law, the aftermath of the June rioting, and there is no free access to press and other communications media—is either that the government throw in all possible resources to bring some efficient organization into the land program or that it halt the program, temporarily, so that there can be time to catch up with what has become a runaway mess.

0911-225-4770 تلفن
98-21-8087972 فاکس
کاک بەهروز

بەڕێز کاک بەهروز گەلالی،

وێڕای سڵاو

کاک دەیوید ڕۆمانۆ خوێندکاری بەشی
دوکتورا لە جامیعەی تورانتۆی کانادا بۆ
بەشدار بوون لە کونفەرانسی زانکۆی سلیمانی
ڕۆژی جومعە ٢٢ی مانگ دەگاتە تاران.
تکایە حەول بدەن زوو بگاتە سلیمانی و ئەگەر
دەکرێ حەول بدەن کاتی گەیشتنی بە فڕۆکەخانەی
تاران یەکێک بچێ بە شوێنی دا:

پەروازی BA 103
سەعاتی 5:20 (پێنج و بیست دەقیقەی بەیانی)
ڕۆژی جومعە 22 سیپتامبر

دەیوید David چەند کتێبی بە دیاری بۆ
زانکۆی سلیمانی لەگەڵ خۆی دەهێنێ.

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

2 8 MAR 2000

February 19, 2000 szanco@mail.com

Dr. Amir
University of Toronto

Dear Dr. Amir,

My name is Lydia Shaswar. I am a teacher at the Department of English, in the College of Languages of the University of Sulaimany. I have learned about you from Dr. Budd L. Hall, whom I met in the morning at the Dean's Office in the College. In fact, my acquaintance with you started a little bit earlier. It was somewhere around 1994, when I was making a programme for the PUK TV, where I was working that time. The programme was about the necessity of unity for the Kurds. I tried to show that the appeal for unity was always present in the Kurdish intellectual thought: in writings of Sharaf-Khan Badlisy, Ahmedi Khani, Hadji Qadr Koiy, Goran and others. At that time when I was looking for the references, someone brought me your lecture on Ahmedi Khany, which you gave on your visit to Sweden. Although it was the transcription of a recorded lecture, and some places were rather difficult to understand, on the whole it had helped me a lot in my work on the programme. Thank you very much, though a little bit late.

That was my first acquaintance with you, which, I hope, will continue because I still need your help as I had needed it before. Let me tell you a little bit more about myself. I am Russian. I was married to Shaswar Jalal Said, better known here in Iraqi Kurdistan as Shaheed Aram, who was killed in 1978. We were in the mountains in 1974, and had to surrender to the Iraqi Government after the signing of the Algiers Agreement. After the surrender, it was necessary to decide what to do next, whether to cooperate with the government or to organize a resistance to its policy towards the Kurds. He had chosen the latter and started to organize working for bringing the people together for organized resistance to the Government. It issued an order for his arrest. Shaswar managed to escape and had to go to the mountains, where he was ambushed and killed on January 31, 1978. After his death, I decided to stay in Kurdistan. I was not allowed to work by the Iraqi Government till after the March Uprising of 1991, when the Kurdish Regional Government was established and gave me the opportunity to work. I worked at the beginning for the PUK TV making English Programmes for the foreigners stationed here. Then, I was invited to work for the University. I was doing both jobs at first but then, as they both were time-consuming, I had to make a choice. I chose University because that was the place where one could do more for teaching young people to think differently.

I dream of high standards in education, in academic research, in the government etc. This dream is very difficult to realize because we have to start either from the very beginning with almost nothing, or to follow the way of education proposed by the previous government, which is not always the best way, but one has to start from somewhere. That is why the establishing of relations with Western universities is very important to us. There are so many changes that should be made, but what is the best way, nobody practically knows. Our English department can serve as an example. The syllabus is the copy of the syllabi taught at other universities of Iraq. When our students graduate, they are simply unable to use what they have learned at the university because they are taught a great deal of theory, but there is little practical training. Their theoretical knowledge is indispensable as a cultural background of an intelligent person, but there must be a kind of balance between theoretical and practical training. That is where you can help us if you could send us a curriculum of English Language classes taught in Canada, or some other place where the graduates are awarded a degree of BA in English Language and Literature. This is a degree that our University awards the graduates of our department. If not this degree, what other degrees could be conferred on our students?

There is also my personal request. I'm doing an MA thesis paper on W.B. Yeats and Goran. The lives of both were shaped by the struggle of their respective countries for recognition and independence. I am interested in the way the poet's personality is being shaped by the community he lives in. The title of my paper is as follows: "The Patriotic Motifs in the Works of W.B. Yeats and Goran". If you could send me some relevant articles, I will be very grateful to you. Everything will be important even if it is indirectly connected to the subject. Thank you very much. My airmail address is: L_Shaswar@yahoo.com The problem is I have never used it yet, and I don't remember whether the first letter is capital or small. In my notebook it is written as small L, but as it was not written by me, I really do not know.

Thank you ver much for giving me your time.

Very friendly,

Lydia Shaswar
The University of Sulaimany, The College of Languages, The Department of English, Sulaimany, Iraqi Kurdistan

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

98-21-8087972 فاکس
Monday, Sep 25
9 at 12:30 noon

زۆر بە پەلە

بەڕێز کاک بەهروز

دوای سڵاو و ڕێز گرتن گەلێک سوپاستان
ئەکەم بۆ یارمەتی دانی دەیوید ڕومانۆ بۆ ئەوەی
بگاتە سلیمانی و لە کونفەرانسی زانکۆ دا
بەشدار بێ.
ئائێستە (سەعات ٩ی شەوی دووشەمۆ
بەکاتی تاران) دەیوید تەلەفوونی کرد لە کرماشان
و وتی تائێستە ڕێگەی نەدراوە بەرەو سلیمانی
بڕوا.
تکا ئەکەم هەوڵ بدەن کارەکەی جێ بەجێ
بێ. پێویستە هەرچی زووتر وەڕێ کەوێ و
سێ شەمو لە سلیمانی بێ.

لەگەڵ ڕێزما

ئەمیر

تەلەفوون 1-416-536-1476
کانادا

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

44-208-4927716

دووشەممە ٢٥ ئەیلوول
سەعات 12:20 کاتی تۆرانتۆ

زۆر بەپەلە

بۆ : بەڕێز کاک عادل مراد
یان هەر بەرپرسێکی تری یەکێتی نیشتمانی

لە : ئەمیر حەسەنپوور
کانادا 1-416-536-1476

وێڕای سڵاو خوێندکارێکی کانادایی کە ناوی دەیڤید ڕۆمانۆ
David Romano یە بۆ بەشدار بوون لە کۆنفەرانسی زانکۆی سلێمانی
گەیشتۆتە کرماشان بەڵام بەرپرسەکانی PUK نەیانتوانیوە
تا ئێستە بەڕێی بکەن و لە کرماشان لە هوتێلی ئازادگان
چاوەڕوانی جێ بەجێ بوونی کارەکەیەتی ،
دەیوید دەبێ ڕۆژی سێ شەموو لە زانکۆ بێ و وتارەکە
پێشکەش بکا .
تکایە زۆر زوو هەوڵی خۆتان بدەن کارەکەی جێ بە جێ بێ
کوتوویانە دەبێ مام جەلال داوای بۆ بکا کە ڕێگەی بدەن لە
سنوور تێپەڕێ . بەداخەوە نە من نە دەیڤید هیچ کامیان
دەستمان بە هیچ کەس و هیچ تەلەفوونێک ڕا ناگا .
تکایە هەر ئێستە هەوڵی خۆتان بدەن ئەو کارە جێبەجێ بێ .
وادیارە یارمەتی دان بە زانکۆ کارێکی زۆر سەختە !
ئەمیر

مەڵبەند ژمارە ٨٧ جەنیوەری ١٩٩٩

دوکتۆر جەمال نەبەز: سەرنجدانێک لە خوێندنی بەرز و زانستگەکان لە کوردستاندا

ئامادەکردنی: ع. کوردی

سەرەتا:

ساڵی پار، مەڵبەندی ڕۆشنبیری کوردی لە لەندەن، کۆڕێکی بۆ زانیار و زمانناسی ناودار بەڕێز دوکتۆر جەمال نەبەز سازکرد. لەو کۆڕەدا دوکتۆر نەبەز، چەندین لایەنی گرنگی مێژووی زانستگەکانی کوردستان و پێداویستیەکانی سەرخستنی و پەرەسەندنی پێشکەش بە ئامادەبووان کرد. بەڕێز دوکتۆر نەبەز، لە زانستگەی ئازاد لە بەرلین دا مامۆستای «ئێتنۆلۆژیای گەلانی ئێران و هی زمان و کەلتوری کوردییە»، هەروەها ئەندامی کۆڕی لێکۆڵینەوەی زانستانە لەئەڵمانیادا. مامۆستا نەبەز، نووسەری کۆمەڵێ کتێب و لێکۆڵینەوەی بەرزە لە بواری کوردۆلۆژیادا، کە گرنگەکانیان ئەمانەی خوارەوەن:

١- کتێبی کیف تتعلم اللغه العربیه، ١٩٥٣
٢- کتێبی سیاسه تتریک الکرد فی ترکیا، ١٩٥٤
٣- چیرۆکی گەرداوەکە، ١٩٥٥
٤- کتێبی سەرەتای جەبر، ١٩٥٦
٥- کتێبی کفاح الاکراد، ١٩٥٦
٦- خوێندەواری بە زمانی کوردی، ١٩٥٧
٧- کتێبی نووسینی کوردی بە لاتینی، ١٩٥٧
٨- کتێبی الاکراد المغتر علیهم، ١٩٥٨
٩- زمان و ئەدەبیاتی کوردی، ١٩٦١
١٠- زمان و ئەدەبیاتی کوردی، ١٩٦١
١١- دۆز «مەسەلە»ی کورد، ١٩٦٢
١٢- کتێبی کوردستان و شۆڕشەکەی، ١٩٧١
١٣- کورتەیەکی کوردناسی لە ئەڵمانیادا، ١٩٧٤
١٤- کوردستان و قوتابخانەکانی، ١٩٥٧
١٥- لێکۆڵینەوەیەک لەسەر گۆڤاری نیشتمان ١٩٤٣-١٩٤٤ . ...و دەیان کتێبی تر.

کورتەیەک لە ووتارەکەی د. نەبەز:

- سەرەتا دوکتۆر، کورتە باسێکی مێژووی خوێندن و قوتابخانەکانی کوردستانی پێشکەش کرد. خاڵە نەزانراوەکانی چۆنیەتی دامەزراندنی زانستگەی سلێمانی ڕوون کردەوە، لەگەڵ خستنە رووی ڕۆڵی گرنگی چەند مامۆستایەک وەک د. کەمال خۆشناو، د. کەمال خەیات، د. حەمە حەمەسالح و د. کەمال فوئاد و...هتد.

مامۆستا نەبەز، لە ووتارەکەیدا دەربارەی کەم و کوڕیە سەرەتایەکانی زانستگەکە گووتی: "هەرچەندە زانستگەکە بۆ خزمەتی کولتوری کوردی دامەزرابوو، بەڵام لەسەرەتادا بەشێکی کوردەوانی تێدا نەبوو، کۆلێجی وێژەشی تێدا نەبوو...هەروەها گووتی: "هەرچەندە مامۆستا کوردەکانی بەغدا، بەڵێنیان دابوو کە بە نۆرە بچنەوە بۆ دەرس دانەوە لە زانستگەکەی سلێمانی، بەڵام هیچیان نەچوون!"

مامۆستا جەمال نەبەز، پێی چاک بوو باسی ئەوە بکات، کە بە هەوڵ و کۆششی د. کەمال فوئاد، توانرا لە تەمموزی ١٩٧١دا کۆلێژی (وێژە) لە سلێمانی دا دەبمەزرێنرێت و دوکتۆر بکرێتە سەرۆکی بەشەکە.

سەبارەت بە کەسە چالاکەکانی زانستگەکە، مامۆستا نەبەز، ناوی بەڕێزان: د. حەمەنوری عارف، شەماڵ صائیبی خوالێخۆشبوو، مامۆستا مریم عزیز فەتاح، د. صلاح الدین و د. حوسێن بەرزانی و...هتدی هێنا.

بەرامبەر بە لابردنی مامۆستا (د. حەمە حەمەسالح)ی بەئەمەکیش، ئەوەی ڕوون کردەوە کە حیزبایەتی ڕۆڵێکی گرنگی هەبوو لەو لابردنەدا.

زانستگەی سلێمانی لە ١٩٧٢-١٩٧٥:

دوکتۆر لە وتارەکەیدا سەبارەت بە وەزعی زانستگەی سلێمانی لەو دوو ساڵەدا گووتی:

- بردنە دەرەوەی زانستگەکە بۆ دەرەوەی سلێمانی هەڵەیەک بوو. ساڵی ١٩٧٤ کە شەڕ و پێک دادان دەستی پێ کردەوە، ژمارەیەکی زۆر لە مامۆستاکان، وەکو د. حیکمەت تۆفیق، د. کەمال فوئاد، زانستگەکەیان بردە دەرەوە، وایان زانی کە حکومەتی بەعس لە زانستگە نادات، ئەوە بوو لە ١٩٧٤/٤/٢٤دا حکومەتی بەعس پەلاماری دان و لە بۆمباران کردنێکدا نزیکەی ٣٠٠ قوتابی شەهید بوون لە شاری قەڵادزێدا.
- هەروەها پاش ئەوە، حکومەتی بەعس توانی هەندێ نۆکەری خۆی بخاتە ناو زانستگەکەوە بۆ چاوبڕینە چالاکی ئەو جۆرە مامۆستا و قوتابیانەی کە نیشتمانپەروەر بوون و نەچووبوونە دەرەوە «بۆ ناو شاخ».
- لە ساڵانی نێوان ١٩٧٥-١٩٨٢دا بە هۆی سیاسەتی دژ بە کوردی حکومەتی بەعس، زانستگەی سلێمانی لە پەلەقاژێ بوو، بەعس هەندێ لە مامۆستایان و زۆربەی قوتابیانی زانستگەکەی بە دوژمنی سەرەکی خۆی دەزانی.
- لە ساڵی دیراسی ١٩٨٢-١٩٨٣دا حکومەتی بەعس هەڵستا بە گواستنەوەی زانستگە لە سلێمانیەوە بۆ هەولێر.

لێرەدا مامۆستا نەبەز، جەختی لەسەر ئەوە دانا کە حکومەتی بەعس مەبەستی بوو، بەو کارەی هەستی کوردایەتی لەناو جەماوەری کورد بەگشتی و خوێندکاران بەتایبەتی، وون بکات. بەڵام حکومەت لەم حیسابەش دا بە هەڵە دەرچوو، بۆشی دەرکەوت کە هەستی کوردایەتی خەڵکی هەولێر چ جیاوازیەکی نیە و نەبووە لەگەڵ هی خەڵکی سلێمانی، باشترین بەڵگەش ڕاپەڕینەکەی ساڵی ١٩٨٢، کە لە زانستگەی «صلاح الدین»ەوە دەستی پێ کرد و هەموو هەولێر پێشوازی لێ کرد و بەشداری تێدا کرد.

- بۆ دامەزراندنەوەی زانستگەی سلێمانی، مامۆستا جەمال نەبەز گووتی: "زانستگەی سلێمانی بەپێی بڕیاری پەرلەمانی فیدراڵی کوردستان، لە ١٩٩٢/١١/١٤دا و بە پیتاکی جەماوەری سلێمانی دامەزرێنرایەوە."

– بە بیروڕای مامۆستا نەبەز، زانستگەی سلێمانی کۆنترین زانستگەی کوردییە و ئەمساڵ (١٩٩٨) سی ساڵ تێ دەپەڕێت بەسەر دامەزراندنی.

دەربارەی بەشەکانی ئێستای زانستگەی سلێمانی مامۆستا گووتی: ئێستا لە سلێمانی کۆلێجی کشتوکاڵ، کیمیا و فیزیا، زانستی مرۆڤایەتی، پزیشکی دان، پزیشکی، ئاژەڵداری و هەروەها کۆلێجی بازرگانی هەیە، ئەم هەموو بەشانەش، واتا زانستگەکە، کە یەکەم سەرۆکی د. کەمال حەمەسەعید خەیات بوو، ئێستا د. جەلال شەفیقە.

– سەبارەت بە مانگانەی مامۆستاکانی زانستگەکانی کوردستان «زانستگەی صلاح الدین، سلێمانی، دهۆک» بەپێی قسەکانی مامۆستا نەبەز بەم شێوەیەیە:

پرۆفیسۆر: ٨٠ دۆلار + ٢٠٠٠ دینار
یارمەتیدەر: ٧٠ دۆلار + ٢٠٠٠ دینار
وانەبێژ: ٦٠ دۆلار + ١٥٠٠ دینار
یارمەتیدەر: ٥٠ دۆلار + ١٠٠٠ دینار

سەبارەت بە خانوبەرەی زانستگەی سلێمانی، جگە لە باسی بینایەتی کۆلیجەکان، مامۆستا ئەم خاڵانەشی ڕوون کردەوە:

– زانستگەکە یارمەتی کرێ خانوو بەو مامۆستایانە دەدات، کە کرێچین.
– زانستگەکە بەشی ناوخۆی هەیە.
– بینایەتی کتێبخانەیەکی گەورەی هەیە.
– بینایەتی تایبەتی وەرزشی هەیە.
– هۆڵێکی گەورە و نوێی هەیە بۆ چالاکی سیمیناری زانستی و ئەدەبی و هونەری.

گیروگرفتەکانی ئەمڕۆی زانستگەی سلێمانی:

بە بۆچوونی مامۆستا جەمال نەبەز، زانستگەی سلێمانی ڕووبەڕووی چەندین چەڵەمە و گیروگرفتی گەورەیە، لەوانەش:

– کەمیی کتێبی زانستی، بەتایبەتی کتێبی نوێ.
– کەمیی کادێری زانستی.
– سستی بزوتنەوەی تەرجەمەکردن، بۆیە زۆربەی بابەتەکان بە زمانی عەرەبی یان بە زمانی ئینگلیزی دەگوترێنەوە.
– کاریگەری باری سیاسی کوردستان، بەتایبەتی شەڕی حیزبەکان بەسەر باری زانستگەکەی سلێمانی بەتایبەتی و سەرجەمی زانستگەکان بەگشتی، گەلێ مامۆستا لەبەر نەبوونی ئازادی ڕێی غەریبیان گرتووە و بەرەو هەندەران هاتوون.

– بەگشتی پاشەڕۆژی ئەم زانستگەیە و زانستگەکانی تری کوردستان، بەستراوە بە پاشەڕۆژی هەرێمی ئاساییش. بۆیە یەکەمین داخوازی هەموو ڕۆشنبیرێکی کورد دەبێ، ئەمانە بن بۆ وەستاندنی شەڕی خۆخۆری.
– دامەزراندنی حکومەتێکی کاتیی کە سەرپەرشتی هەڵبژاردنی نوێ بکات.
– دامەزراندنی پەرلەمان و حکومەتێکی نوێ.
– پێک هێنانی لەشکرێکی کوردستانی یەکگرتوو.
– دەرکردنی دەستورێکی دیموکراتی فرەحیزبی پەرلەمانی بۆ باشوری کوردستان.
– پێ داگرتن لەسەر مافی بڕیاری چارەنووسی کورد لە ئازادیدا بۆ ئازادی.

لەکۆتایشدا، لەبەرئەوەی ئازادی بێ یەکسانی نابێت، بۆیە کورد دەبێت پێ دابگرێت لەسەر مافی دامەزراندنی دەوڵەتی کوردستان و هەموو مافێک لەوە کەمتر بێت ژێردەستەیی و نایەکسانی یە.

مەرجەکانی دامەزراندنی زانستگەی کوردستانیی

مامۆستا مەرجەکانی بەم شێوەیە باس کردووە:

لەبەرئەوەی ناوچەیەکی ڕزگارکراومان هەیە، دەتوانین زانستگە بە ئارەزووی خۆمان تێیدا دابمەزرێنین، پێشنیازی من بۆ دروستکردنی زانستگەکە بەم شێوەیەی خوارەوەیە:

یەک: ئەوە ڕۆژی ئەوە نییە ئێمە زانستگەیەکی هەرەمەیی دروست کەین، چ لە باری پاشکۆتی ئابورییەوە و چ لە باری چەق داکوتانی زانستی یەوە، (پسپۆریەتی).

دوو: زانستگەکان پێویستە دابەش بکرێن بەسەر ئەم بەشانە.

١– زانستگەی کوردەوانی ـ کوردۆلۆژی، پێویستە هەموو بەشەکانی وەک ئایین، زمان، ئەدەبیات، باری ڕەوانی (سایکۆلۆژی)، ڕادیۆ و تەلەفزیۆن و...هتد لەم زانستگەیەدا بخوێنرێن.

پێویستە زمانی کوردی بە هەموو شێوە و بنەشێوەوە لێی بکۆڵرێتەوە و فەرهەنگی کشتیی بۆ ئامادە بکرێت. فەرهەنگی ئیتمۆلۆژی زۆر پێویستە بۆ ئەم مەسەلەیە.

وە خوێندنی ئێرانەوانی بۆ کوردۆلۆژی زۆر زۆر پێویستە. ئێرانەوانی بۆ کوردۆلۆژی وەک ماتەماتیک وایە بۆ ئەستێرەناسی. تۆ بەبێ ماتماتیک ناتوانیت ئەستێرەناسی بکەیت، بەڵام دەبێ ئێرانەوانی وەکو کلیلێک بێت بۆ کوردۆلۆژی. پێویستە ئێمە ئاوێستایی و پەهەلەوی و...هتد بە کار بێنین بۆ خزمەتکردنی زانستی زمانی کوردی. کە باسی مێژوو دەکەین، دەبێت مێژوو لەسەرەوە بە ڕووحێکی کوردانەوە بنووسینەوە. ئەوەی بۆ مێژووی کورد نووسراوە، ٩٠٪ی درۆیە، ڕاست نییە.

٢– دەبێت زانستگەیەکمان هەبێت بۆ ماتماتیک، ئێستامان سەدەی تەکنەلۆژییە، ئێمە ئەگەر خەریکی کۆمپیوتەر و ئامرازەکانی دەوروبەری نەبین، هیچمان بۆ ناکرێت لەو دیدگەیەوە، پێویستە ماتماتیک، فیزیک.

٣– زانستگەیەکی هونەری جوان، دەبێت دابمەزرێنرێت، بەڵام دەکرێت ئەویش لەچوارچێوەی کوردۆلۆژییەکەدا بخوێنین. ئۆسکارمان کە لە کوردستاندا گەڕاوە، چووەتە (سنە)، دەڵێت: «قوتابخانەی تایبەتی بۆ فێربوونی گۆرانی و مۆسیقای تێیدایە».

٤– زانستگەی پزیشکی، ژینداری، دەبێت زانستگەیەکی تایبەت بێت.

٥– هەڵبەتە بێجگە لەمانە، زانستگەی سوپایی و تەکنیکی سوپا هەبێت. پێویستە ئێمە بڕوامان بەوە هەبێت کە ئەو کەسەی دەسەڵاتی نەبێت ناتوانێت خۆی بپارێزێت، ڕۆژێ لە ڕۆژان هەر ماڵ کاوڵ بوون دەبێت. لەبەرئەوە پاراستنی میللەتێک بەرامبەر بە چەکی کیمیاوی و لەوەش قورستر ناتوانێت بە کاری پێشمەرگایەتی بەرەنگاری لە میللەتێک بکات.

× لەگەڵ هەموو ئەوانەشدا دەکرێت دابەشکردنی جوگرافیایی لە دامەزراندنی ئەو زانستگەیەدا ڕەچاو بکرێت.

× لەگەڵ ئەوانەشدا، کارێکی زۆر زۆر باش و بەکەڵ دەبێت ئەگەر دوو زانستگەی کوردی لە ئەمریکا و ئەوروپادا دروست بکرێت. ئێمە لەم وڵاتانەدا ژمارەیەکی زۆری ئەکادیمی و زانیاری بەناوبانگمان هەیە.

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

Amir

Tuesday, 15 February, 2000

Meeting with Mr. Tahlal Talabani and Mr. Adel Murad, President, PUK

1. Goal is a federation within each country where Kurds are living, Turkey, Iran, Iraq.

2. Improvement of Kurdish situation in Turkey is the key to overall Kurdish improvement.

3. Peace is the best for Kurdish people.

4. Amir Hassanpour was much respected and appreciated by Mr. Talabani and Mr. Adel Murad.

5. PUK founded in 1975 – Omar Sheikhmoos, Tahlal Talabani, Jamal Faud, Kamal Khoshnaw among the founders

6. Mr. Talabani was informed of:
   a) Int'l Research Network on Kurdish women
   b) OISE/UT Adult Education
   c) ICAE.

7. Situation for Kurds within Iran has improved a lot – many newspapers, a university

8. Kermanshah – largest Kurdish city in the world

Wednesday, February 16, 2000 – 4 a.m.

1. Adel Murab and I begin in our trip to Iraqi, Kurdistan.
   Flight to Kermanshah - 45 minutes by air
   Kermanshah – 2.7 million persons - the largest Kurdish city in the world
   We are met by PUK representatives in Kermanshah and taken to the office in the city where we have breakfast and wait about 51/2 hours for travel and border arrangements to be made.

2. We left about 1:30 p.m. for Casere-shirin, a 2 hours drive through dry mountain valleys and the border crossing into Iraqi Kurdistan.

3. We arrive about 3:15 p.m. and wait until 5:15 p.m. or so for other arrangements to be made. Eventually another PUK rep. arrived and accompanied us along a 1 km road through the Iranian border point towards the Kurdish border.

4. We pass through the Iranian border without stopping, all arrangements having been made by mobile phone and walkie-talkie.

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

5. The Kurdish border is a red & green gate which is locked. A young Kurdish guard runs to unlock gate. Once the gate is unlocked, our cars from Suleimani came across to meet our Kirmanshah PUK Toyota pick-up. Adel Murad is met and goes ahead. My car picks me up drives me just across the border where I meet two senior faculty members from Suleimani University who will accompany me to the city.

6. We pass by the road to the "Maidan?" area where in the mountain borderlands some 20-25 million land mines were planted by Iraq during the Iran-Iraq are (1980-88).

7. The landscape is grand, large brown sloping mountains frame the valley, we drive along…black faced sheep in groups of 50 or 200 offer the most competition for the road.

8. 7:00 p.m. bring us into a darkened Suleimani, 750,000 persons, wide main street, lots of taxis, traffic lights and I am dropped off at the Ashty Hotel (peace), which is very comfortable and which provides the table upon which these notes are written. I leave to meet the President of University of Suleimani for supper.

<u>Supper with Dr. Kamal H. Khoshnaw, President, University of Suleimani and Dr. Aumeed Noori M. Amin, Vice-President, Head of Cultural Affairs</u>

1. The contact with the University of Toronto is the first university – university contact which they have.

2. The President is delighted that the first contact with Canada is a scientific and cultural contact and not a political one.

3. The situation for them is very difficult. It is not easy to come and go from Kurdistan. The Turks and the Syrians will not allow any books to cross the border. Any mail or books to the university have to sent to Bahroz Galali c/o Teheran.

4. <u>Several ideas surfaced</u>:
   a) connections for University to outside world
   b) "freedom" University …cont. ed.? Ad. Ed.?
   c) professional/faculty/staff development
   d) research cooperation
   e) Co-supervision of students

5. I gave them each a book of my poems. The President seemed to have tears in his eyes. He was so pleased.

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

Thursday, 17 February, 2000

A full day of meetings

1. Dr. Jamal Fuad
   Minister of Humanitarian Assistance and Cooperation
   Suleimani, Iraqi Kurdistan
   Email JFaud@AOL.com
   Ex-World Bank, geneticist
   Extremely well informed and helpful

2. Dr. Jelal Shafiq
   Minister of Higher Education
   Former President of University of Suleimani

3. Jan D. Grove′ (South African)
   UNOPS – Mine Action, Iraq
   Sector Manager
   Email UNOPS-ERBIL@un.org or
   grovel@un.org

   Randy Kerel (Canadian)
   Operations Officer UNOPS – South Sector
   Email kerelunops@un.org

   Briefing on extent of land mines in Kurdistan.

4. UNICEF
   Hiromasa Nakai (Japanese)
   Liaison Officer
   Email Hiro-Nakai@msn.com

   Charles Stickler (Canadian)

5. Siddharth Chatterjee (India) – knows Lalita Ramu and daughters
   Field delegate
   UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq (UNOHCI)
   Email chatterjee@un.org

   (UNOHCI is responsible for all financial activities, support of local authorities, humanitarium assistance in Iraqi Kurdistan.)

6. UNESCO
Usam Ghaidan (architect)
Will forward any books to University of Sulaimany via UNESCO pouch from Amman
UNESCO AMMAN (Director, Mr. Holow)
PO Box 2270
11181 Amman
Tel: 9626 5514 653
Fax: 9626 5532183
Email Ghaidan@un.org

Dutch Consortium
Peter Maxwell, Director moving to Save the Children in March or April (excellent contacts)

DC Humanitarian Programme in Northern Iraq
Local tel. in Suleimani: 223521
Local phone Erbil: 27992
Duhok office: 3184
Int'l SAT phone: 00873 762 077 111
In'l SAT fax: 00873 762 077 113
Email: 113057.1435@compuserve.com
And
CONRAID, PO Box 16449
2500 The Hague
The Netherlands
Tel: 00 31 70 3136 300
Fax: 00 31 70 3136 301
Useful contacts for ICAE/Literacy/etc.

Four R's
Irene Massey – 8 Community Centres
O: 220932
H: 228836

Save the Children – Erbil
Nancy Smith

Norwegian People's Aid
Helena Hansen

Pauline Nicholas – Great Trainer in Erbil
Disabled Group

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

Claudine Cortel (Quebec) – UNESCO contact

Gender Study on Kurdistan recently done by
Cornélie M. van Waegeningh
Equip World Wide
Nes 6
3445 AZ Woerden
The Netherlands
T: ++31(0) 348 410 785
F: ++31 (0) 348 410 747
Email: equip.ww@open.net

Some Information

1. Value of Iraqi Dinar
   1990 1 US$ = 3.36 ID
   1999 1 US$ = 1800 ID

   Old Dinar (used in Iraqi Kurdistan) = 100 New ID (used in Iraq)

2. All internationals carry mobile phones all the time. Iraqi Kurdistan is considered too dangerous for families

   Most NGO's and UN Orgs. have satellite phones for international contact.

3. No Post Office in Kurdistan!

4. 22 kinds of landmines
   20-25 million mines in place (4 million Kurds)
   Up to 100 years to clear the mines if ever

5. Since 1991, The University of Suleimani has been nearly totally cut off from contact with outside organizations.

6. In the month of September, 1999, 1,645 mines were destroyed by UNOPS.

7. Every day there is a new mine injury incident.

8. During September, 1999, 5,769 out patients treated by orthoprosthetic centres
   656 in patients

9. Halabja – March 16, 1988 – Iraq dropped chemical bombs on the community of Halabja killing an estimated 5,000 civilians.

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

Canisters of odourless, colourless, tasteless gas which killed people within minutes were dropped by low flying twin propeller aircraft after a first pass of photo reconnaissance.

10. Brief history re: Iraq
    a) Sept. 22, 1980, Iraq invaded Iran beginning an 8 year war
    b) Feb. 1988, Iraq relocated by force Kurdish civilians from 4,000 villages killing 50 – 180,000 women, children, men
    c) March 16, 1988 – chemical weapons dropped on Halabja
    d) Aug 2, 1990 – Iraq invaded Kuwait
    e) Desert Storm ended Feb. 28, 1991
    f) August 31, 1996 – KDP invites Iraqi armed forces into Erbil helping them take control of the Kurdish regional government seat and driving PUK to Suleimani eventually

11. UN Resolution 986 (food for oil program) provides 13% of income generated to Northern (Kurdish) Iraq. The money is sufficient but all expenditures are monitored by Committee 661 of UN in New York and all decisions or agreements must be made in Consultation with Baghdad.

    The UN machinery is slow with implementation and orders taking sometimes years to Fill e.g. animal vaccine "guns".

    All UN personnel are required to pass through Amman – Baghdad – Erbil.

12. NGO personnel for the most part come in through Syria.

An Agreement for Cooperation: SU/Freedom University

University of Salahudeen	Dohuk
400 Staff	100 Staff
10,000 Students	2,000 Students

* Lifelong Learning
* International Cooperation
* University - community

1. Establish cultural relations UofT/other
2. Exchange program for staff/students
3. Teaching/research and supervision (all colleges and departments)
4. Cooperation in attending conferences/seminars
5. Support to U.S. in publications /C.D. etc.
   Exchange of publications
6. Freedom University
7. University – government research structure
8. Internet

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

9. Contacts with other universities in Canada & outside & Guelph links
   a) 1 set of books sent same day
      UNESCO – Amman office – books
      PUK office
   b) Soil sample Testing
      Barbara Salih — Guelph
      Halabja gases? — Polanyi
      Sister ????
      Rosalie Bertell
   c) Report to UNESCO/Colin Power
   d) Report to UNICEF
   e) Report to Min. of Foreign Affairs
   f) Report to Canadian Ambassador of UN Security
   g) Report to UNESCO in Hamburg, Germany
   h) Report to MSU
   i) Report to Northern Illinois University
   j) R.C. Long and West Weeks – N.C.S.U. Raleigh (emails and contacts)

<u>Contact addresses not already listed</u>

John Armstong
Departmental Field Officer
Phone: 1212 963-8793
Email: ALMSTROM@un.org
Canadian Ambassador to U.N.
   a) Budget after sanctions lifted?
   b) 13% of oil sales for Kurdistan
   c)
   d)
   e)
   *within a month

Ahmad Hama Ameen Hama Rashid
Specialized in Plant Physiology
Assistant Professor
The Manager of Cultural Relations
University of Suleimani
Also lecturing in Field Crops Dept., College of Agriculture
Has good experience in bee keeping, is lecturing to 3rd class students of Horticulture Dept. and to 4th year students in Agronomy Dept.
He is in charge of post-graduate study section in College of Agriculture

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

Dr. Kamal H. Khoshnaw
President
University of Suleimani
Iraq Kurdistan – Suleimani
Tel: (Home) 26683
(Office) 27453
Fax: 0044 162 84 77660
00873 683 025 930
00873 683 025 893
Email: SZANCI@aol.com

Adel Murad
President
Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK)
Iraqi Kurdistan – Suleimani
Tel: (Home) 229520
(Office) 229715
Tel: 0044-1628486008
Fax: 0044-1628477660
London Tel: 0207 8400640

Bahros Galali
Rep. Of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in Iran
Tel: 0098 21 8072057
Fax: 0098 21 8087972
Mobile: 0911 225 47 40

Colin Power
DDG
Tel: 331 456 81047
Email: cpower@unesco.org

M.A. Husain
Director
Div. of Resconstruction and Dev. Of Operational Systems
Tel: 33 1 45 68 21 32
Fax: 33 145 65 56 31
ma.husain@unesco.org

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

Shahrzad Mojab

To \ all women organizations in World
S\ contact

The women media center in Kurdistan which act consciously in order to brighten the women, from the very beginning prefered to contact with all the women world wide , in order to obtain the support for the case and move practically to solve the womens problems and from this prospect we prefered to contact with the women organizations in sweeden, first we have to introduce our center..

The women media center was established on april 24 , 1997 when mrs, Shamam Shawqi untle 9-10-1997 when Mrs, Shamam, let the country. Then Mrs, Runak Rawf headed it.

There are three administrators and nine members in the center ..

The objectives:

1.Brightening the women through different media channels such as newspaper, Radio and T.V and holding Seminars about women issues.

2.Creating women staff who truely believe in women issues and work bravely for it.

3.Contacting with the women in the villages and collective towns and introduce their rights to them by:

a.Publishing fortnightly (Zhianawa) newspaper..

b.T.V programme.

c. Radio programme.

The other activities :

Although the center is specialized in media but a number of women Cases faces it .

Our activities in this field :

a.Suppporting the women who face problems.

b.Solving the social problems for those who come to us.

c.Sheltering those women who face death threat and opening Aram house to shelter them.

The Centers activities :

1-Holding more than 30 seminars bath inside and outside the city.

2-Protecting 13 women who have been threatened to death untle the establish ment of Aram hause by the Kurdistan women Union in 10.99.

3- Holding a Compaign to collect signatures in cooperation with K.W.U against the women terror and the multiwife issue and we collected 50025 signatures against the women terror and 40011 signatures against the multiwife issue.

4-Publishing a book about the women terror in 1995 which contains a census about it.The book named (series Tragidian procesis about the crimes against the women).

5-The center has sent an envoy to the groupe which has been established to support Kazhal Khidir.

6.Sending another representative to the groupe which has been established against the killing at Sobheah Abdullah.

7-Sending a representative from the Center to participate in establishing the common center for the women organization in Kurdistan.

We look forward to the next millenume and our project for the year 2000 :

Establishing a study center …

a.Run by a number of specialized women to do studies on the women .

b.Creating specialized women stuff…

(1) Shahrzad - honour killing

(2) Media Conf -

(3) ICAE

(4)

Booklet - Aug. 1999 - ♀ burning

pilot proj [300 houses / 0 ♀ 1. tents]

* womens assoc of Kurdistan (small)

* Educated ♀ live in town

* Budget needed for rural work

*

* Berlin conference - need budget

*

RWGAU - journal / literacy research ♀

ANFAL

⇒ Newspapers bi-weekly

⇒

⇒

rehabilitation
re-education
employment generation
women & nature ...... needs budget

illiteracy/health/ ANFAL ♀

* 70% in rural area illiterate

* womens abuse →

(1) TORONTO - Media
(2) UNESCO
(3)
(4)

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL

AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

1. University of Toronto is Cooperating with the University of Suleimani in Southern Kurdistan
KurdishMedia - Apr 5, 2000

By Saîîd KAKEYÎÎ, Kurdish Media Analyst

TORONTO, (Kurdish Media), April 5, 2000, Professor Budd L. Hall, Chair of the Department of Adult Education - Community Development and Counselling Psychology at the University of Toronto and the Vice-President of International Council for Adult Education, has set the stage for cooperation between the University of Toronto and the University of Suleimani.

At a Slide Presentation called "MIRACLE from the MOUNTAINS", held on April 03, 2000 at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto (OISE/UT), Professor Hall, who has recently returned from a visit to Southern Kurdistan and the University of Suleimani, asked his audience, approximately 100 people, do their best in helping the University of Suleimani.

Professor Hall, despite of his loss of voice and extreme illness, has spoken about the endless efforts of the Kurds of Sileimani to build their educational institutions since the liberation of Southern Kurdistan from the grips of the bloody dark age forces of the Iraqi regime in 1991.

Briefing the attendees about the modern history of Kurdistan, Professor Hall related that Kurdistan is a mountainous region located in the heart of the Middle East and unjustly divided between Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey early in the 20th Century. He then related that they have been found to be in odds with the geopolitics of the region, the Kurds of Kurdistan, estimated at 25 millions, are the largest nation in the world without their own country.

Professor Hall furthered that for the past 50 years, the Kurds have been subjected to massive displacements, destruction of thousands of their villages, chemical bombing, and the laying of more than 25 million land mines within their territory. He pointed out that the gassing of Halabja town by the Iraqi regime in 1988, which had resulted in the instant death of more that 5,000 Kurdish children, elderly, men and women in 45 minutes, is an unspeakable crime against humanity, so is its then infamous campaign of Al-Anfal that has resulted in the disappearances of more than 184,000 innocent Kurdish, children, youth, men and women. It is worth to mention that Professor Hall had read a strong poem, written by himself, for Halabja, and KurdishMedia would publish it whenever it receives it.

Thereafter, Professor Hall emphasized the importance of the mountains to the Kurds as their heavenly place to live and get protection whenever the dangers arise to get them. He then talked about beauties of the Kurdish cities in the foothills of the mountains, reflecting the richness of Kurdish culture and folklore. Professor Hall finds the city of Suleimani to be the centre of Kurdish cultural and intellectual traditions for many years.

Professor Hall related that the University of Suleimani was established in 1968, after decades of Kurdish struggle for autonomy within the boundaries of Iraq. He stated that, in 1981, the Iraqi government (Saddam Hussein's regime) had turned the campuses of this university into military facilities to fight the Kurdish Liberation Movement on the one hand and on the other, to humiliate the Kurds of Suleimani. However, after the Gulf War of 1991 and the subsequent Kurdish Uprising, the people of Suleimani were able to clean up Iraq's military mess and, in 1992, had re-established their University of Suleimani, added Professor Hall to his statement.

In spite of a double embargo imposed on the people of Southern Kurdistan; one by the United Nations, for considering them as part of Iraq, and the other by the Iraqi regime for braking away from its grip, Professor Hall explained that the people of Suleimani have been able to run the

affairs of their university miraculously.

With slides to document his claims, Professor Hall stated that the University of Suleimani now is working hard to accomodate 4000 students in 12 different colleges, by which 50% of them are women. Then, he stated that the University of Suleimani, among other things, lacks essentials needs; books, resources and financial needs. He asked the attendees to do whatever they can to help this university that have been embracing the slogan of "MAY KNOWLEDGE THRIVE UNDER THE PROTECTION OF FREE AND DEMOCRATIC KURDISTAN."

To the end of his presentation, Professor Hall asked his audience and the Kurdish community in Canada to involve in the cooperation committee between the University of Toronto and the University of Suleimani. Also, he revealed that a Student Exchange Program have been designed between the two universities and urged those who are interested to partake.

Ending his presentation with many thanks to Dr. Amir HASSANPOUR, Research Associate at the Department of Near and Middle Eastern Civilizations - University of Toronto, for masterminding this cooperation and Dr. Shahrzad MOJAB, teaching the subject of Workplace Learning and Change, Adult Education Program at the OISE/UT, for her endless efforts in supporting his mission to Kurdistan, Professor Hall, due to his illness, had excused himself from taking questions and left the panel for Dr. MOJAB and Dr. HASSANPOUR.

For their turn, Dr. MOJAB and Dr. HASSANPOUR, both have provided a wealth of information about the situation of the Kurds in Kurdistan and the circumstances of which the University of Suleimani in going through. Also, they explained how the cooperation committee between these two universities would pursue its agendas.

Finally, if you would like to learn more about this topic, or if you would like to get involved with this noble mission, please write to Professor Hall at the e-mail address of

"**bhall@oise.utoronto.ca**", or write
to Dr. MOJAB at the e-mail address of "**smojab@oise.utoronto.ca**".
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

MIRACLE from the MOUNTAINS

The Re-establishment of the University of Suleimani in Iraqi Kurdistan

Slide Presentation

Hear about the opportunities for collaboration with this "miracle from the mountains."

The speaker has recently returned from a visit to Iraqi Kurdistan and the University of Suleimani. The city of Suleimani in Kurdish Northern Iraq has been a centre of Kurdish cultural and intellectual traditions for many years. For the past 50 years, the Kurds of this region have been subjected to massive displacements, destruction of 4000 of their villages, chemical bombing, and the laying of 25 million land mines within their territory.

In 1992, the citizens of Suleimani re-established their University after it had been turned into a military facility by the Iraqi government. Today the University of Suleimani has 4000 students in 12 different colleges. They are in the process of starting a new Free University as well to provide opportunities for thousands of women and men who have been excluded from studying because of successive generations of violence and troubles.

Speaker: Professor Budd L. Hall
Chair, Dept. of Adult Education, Community Development and Counselling Psychology
Vice-President, International Council for Adult Education

April 3, 2000 4:30-6:30
OISE Room 2-214
252 Bloor Street West, Toronto Fax: 416-926-4749 St. George Subway Station

Project Kurdistan ... support between UofT and University of Suleimani file 1 of 2

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL
AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Saturday, September 15, 2001 12:56:00 PM
Registered: Message

From: bhall@uvic.ca
Subject: The Day After
To: bhall@uvic.ca
Bcc: Shahrzad Mojab

The Day After

The sun's rise has never been so brilliant
Threads of gold woven through pastel scarlets
The brightness of the light diamondizing the sea
Before me

The day after
The day after two commercial aircraft
Turn back towards their makers
Guided by men driven mad by mission

The day after
The day after 5,137 women and men are killed
The same number as were killed in Halabja
A different time, a different cause

The day after
The day after women and men and boys and girls
Weep for their parents, their lovers
Their friends

Leaves of the Oak trees in the garden
Turn so slightly towards the sun
Not responding to the power of the star
But receiving its gift freely as it is given
Life for Life

Budd L. Hall
Victoria
September 15, 2001

1

PROPOSAL FOR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Being desirous to establish scientific and cultural co-operation with different Universities and Institutions, it is advisable to suggest the following articles to be taken into consideration for the expected Co-operation.

Article 1

The two Universities exchange visits between members of their academic and administrative staff, for delivering lectures, exchange experience, and external examiners, for periods to be agreed upon.

Article 2

The two Universities exchange, according to their need and possibilities, members of academic staff for not less than one academic year for lecturing in the other University on the basis of contracts.

Article 3

The two Universities exchange, research workers specialized in different fields for periods to be determind.

Article 4

Each University, according to its possibility allocates numbers of places and scholarships and provides all facilities regarding training and research work for post-graduate students of the other partner University.

Article 5

Topics of joined research projects including subjects of interest for both sides can be conducted and each University offers available facilities in this respect.

Munera/ 11/6

Article 6

Student groups and delegations are exchanged and the host University provides all possible facilities to enable them to pursue their studies and practical training in its institution.

Article 7

An opportunity is mutually provided to technicianes to be admitted in specialized training programmes for promoting their skills.

Article 8

The two Universities exchange delegations for participation at scientific conferences and meetings organized by them, invitations are extended on such occasions.

Article 9

The two Universities exchange periodicals, publications. scientific information, and documentation.

Article 10

For the implementation of the expected agreement the two Universities agree on a working programme once every two years.

Article 11

Financial provisions of the Executive programmes for Cultural and scientific Cooperation between the Government of both Countrie shall be applicableeon the provisions of this Agreement and its programmes.

Munera/ 11/6

Project Kurdistan [relationship of mutual support between UofT and University of Suleimani, file 1 of 2]

Ministerial Council
of Kurdistan
Region – Iraq
University of Salahaddin
Office of the President
Erbil – Kurdistan

هەرێمی کوردستانی عێراق
ئەنجومەنی وەزیران
سەرۆکایەتی زانکۆی سەلاحەدین
ئەمینداریتی ئەنجومەنی زانکۆ

NO: 3-1-6344 ژمارە:
DATE: 10-11-1993 رۆژ:

The Director ,

Uppsala University

Dear Sir,

The University of Salahaddin, which is located in the town of Erbil of Iraqi Kurdistan, has not properly and progressively developed with time for the last 12 years due to Iraq-Iran war (1980-1988) and then the other Gulf war of Iraq-Kuwait which caused further damage to the University. In fact this applies, although to different extents, to the other Iraqi universities, but, while these received good attention of the Iraqi authorities later on, the University of Salahaddin was totally neglected from November, 1991 and even its regular yearly budget and all its micro-wave communications were cut from the beginning of 1992. Furthermore, the boycott by the Iraqi government on Kurdistan region of iraq has resulted in further problems to the University. it was cut off, not from Baghdad only, but from the whole world. This is why the University has no choice, if to be saved, but to look for foreign support. In fact such support is given, in other aspects, to the Kurds from different governments and international organizations after the Kurdish uprising in spring 1991 and the revenge by the Iraqi army to the uprising later on..

Having this in mind, the University thought of enhancing its bilateral cultural relations and cooperation with other universities and other scientific organizations outside Iraq. This is the reason of sending you this letter which I hope to receive your due consideration.

These bilateral cultural relations and cooperation may include;

1- The exchange of; -Scientific and Technological experience.
- -Scientific and other publications.
- -Student groups for training.
- -Teaching staff

2- Joint research work.

3- Mutual attendance of conferences and other scientific activities

Ministerial Council of Kurdistan Region – Iraq
University of Salahaddin
Office of the President
Erbil – Kurdistan

هەرێمی کوردستانی عێراق
ئەنجومەنی وەزیران
سەروکـایـەتی زانکۆی سەلاحەدین
نمـینـدارێتی ئەنجـومـەنی زانکـۆ

NO: زمارە:
DATE: رۆژ:

In fact the above points are given as rough guides only to the areas in which the cooperation may take place for the benefit of both sides. For example, scholars and/or teaching staff from your University may spend periods from a few months up to one year, according to point 1 above, in the University of Salahaddin to do their research work in the fields of Near-Eastern studies such as; Languages, Literature, History, Religion, Anthropology.. etc. for which the University of Salahaddin is a good research area by itself, meanwhile, they can teach our under-graduate students the subjects of their specializations. On the other hand, our scholars and/or teaching staff may benefit from your facilities of high technology in various aspects of different branches of sciences.

These points can be further discussed and amended accordingly. For this purpose, and for discussing the financial aspects, which are very important, I may suggest that a visit should be arranged by inviting an authorized person, or delegation, from one university by the other one in the coming future.

Looking forward to hearing from you,

Sincerely Yours

Khusrow G. Shali,
the President

Project Kurdistan [relationship of mutual support between UofT and University of Suleimani, file 1 of 2]

B2023-0005/001 (02)

THE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

IN

KURDISTAN / IRAQ

(ARBIL, SULAYMANIYAH AND DUHOK)

JUNE, 1992

THE PRESENT SITUATION

- THE ANALYSIS

- THE SHORTCOMINGS

- THE ALTERNATIVES

The institutions of higher learning are concerned with the study after the secondary stage, including higher studies (Master's and PH.D.),in addition to a variety of other concerns such as scientific research, the service of society, adult continuing education, technology transfer, scientific conferences and other social and cultural activities.
The institutions of higher learning existing at present in the governorates of Arbil, Sulaimaniyah and Duhok are the University of Salahaddin in Arbil and the Technical Institute in Arbil, the Technical Institute in Sulaimaniyah and Technical Institute in Duhok. These four institutions used to represent a part of the institutions of higher learning in Iraq (ten universities and thirty-three Institutes run by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, in addition to a number of other state and private colleges and universities) before the recent developments in the autonomous region of Kurdistan. Therefore, in the past the issues of "absorbing capacity" and " availability of colleges and scientific departments for the various specializations" did not represent a problem for the three governorates where the distribution of students upon acceptance in the Iraqi universities and institutes was centrally performed. The student was able to obtain a seat in the other universities and institutes in the country when that seat was not available in those four institutions due to either absorbing capacity or availability of the required specialization. The neglect of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research in Baghdad for these institutions and its cutting-off of all material support-including the regular budget-for them from the beginning of the present year(1992) has burdened these four institutions with great responsibilities toward the youth who are about to complete their secondary education and want, once they are so qualified, to pursue their desired field of study according to their qualification in the University or the Institute.

In order to face these grave responsibilities, these four institutions must reconsider the following three inter-connected points:

1- The absorbing capacity of the University and the Institutes.

2- The provision and the completion of the specializations needed by society.

3- The provision and the completion of the requirements of the other activities such as scientific research, service of society and adult continuing education, etc.

1-Absorbing capacity:

The principal factor that sets the absorbing capacity that must be available in the institutions of higher learning in the region is the number of secondary school graduates every year who want to pursue their University (or institute) education. The statistics of the Education Offices in the three governorates point to the fact that this number is around six to seven thousand students annually, and consequently, the absorbing capacity of the institutions of higher learning ought to be around twenty-four thousand seats, on the basis that the years of study in the colleges of the University are four academic years (excepting Medical College where they are six years and colleges of Pharmacy and Dentistry where they are five years) an three academic years (two calendar years) in the institutes and when considering absorbing capacity as divided evenly between the university and the institutes (which is an acceptable percentage at the present time) we reach the conclusion that the absorbing capacity of the University must be around 12 thousand seats and that of the Institutes must be also around 12 thousand seats. Table, no.1 (appendix-1) explains the absorbing capacity of the four institutions at the present time and points clearly to the necessity of raising this absorbing capacity,and in a gradual fashion, during the four coming years, 1992-1995, in order to reach the required level. The ways and means of raising the absorbing capacity of the institutions of higher learning are many,but those most suited to the present time are the following:

1.1- The addition of new buildings (lecture halls and laboratories) to the existing departments and colleges in order to raise their absorbing capacity.

1.2- The opening of new colleges in the fields of specialization not available at present like the Colleges of Dentistry, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, Agriculture and Peligious Studies, thus making the college-based structure of the University complete and comprehensive also, the opening of other Institutes not available at the present time, like a Technical Agricultural Institute, an Applied Arts Institute, a Communications Institute and a fine Arts Institute.

1.3- The extensions of the colleges existing at present in the University of Salahaddin in Arbil in the form of new colleges in the other governorates, that may be linked administratively to Salahaddin University (at this stage), and may also become nuclei for the formation of new universities in the governorates of Sulaimaniyah and Duhok.

1.4- The opening of another University either in Sulaimaniyah or Duhok.

1.5- Running the standard courses of any college, or department, whenever possible, twice a day i.e. for two groups of students in the same buildings and the same available facilities. One group from 8.30a.m.to 1.30p.m and the other group from 2.30p.m.to 7.30p.m. thus doubling the absorbing capacity of that College or Department.

2- The provision and completion of the specializations needed by society:-

The dependence of the three governorates on the institutes of higher education in Kurdistan undoubtedly makes the opening of new colleges and new institutes and new departments in the existing colleges and institutes, in the fields of specialization that are not available at present, an absolute necessity. At the college level, the following colleges of higher education are not available at the present time:-

-Dentistry.
-Pharmacy.
-Veterinary Medicine.
-Agriculture.
-Fine Arts.
-Political Sciences.
-Languages.
-Religious Studies.

And at the Institute level, the following institutes are needed in addition to the existing institutes

-Agricultural Institutes.
-Technical Institutes specialized in Applied Arts.
-Petroleum institute.
-Microwave and Telecommunication Institute.
-Computer and Electronics Institute

Finally, the departments that are not currently available at the colleges and the institutes are as follows:

a- The College of Engineering: The departments of Architecture, Mining Engineering, Petroleum Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Advanced Technologies and Electronic Computers.

b- The College of Education: The departments of Kurdish, English, History and Geography.

c- The College of Science: The departments of Electronic computer, and computer science.

d- The College of Arts: The departments of French, Oriental Languages, Archaeology, Philosophy, Libraries, Translation and Media Information.

e- College of Administration and Economics: The departments of Hotel Management and Tourism and Secretary Training.

f- The Technical Institutes: The departments of Pharmacy, Radiology, Dental Industry, Road Building Technology, Irrigation and Water Projects, Company Management, Banking and Computer System, etc.

3-The provision and completion of the requirements of the other university activities:

In addition to the role of the University and the Institutes in teaching at both levels, first degree as well as higher degree courses (there are no higher degrees in the Institutes), the other important role of these institutions is to keep up with course of scientific and technological advance, to contribute to it and to apply its results in the process of the growth of society through scientific research, social service, adult continuing education, technology transfer, scientific conferences and many other social and cultural activities.Activating this role and raising it to the level required needs several things, the most important of which are the following:

3.1- Founding Research Centers in the fields of specializations necessary for the service of society and in the light of the environmental, natural and economic conditions.In our estimation, the area needs research centers that study the following fields: (Agriculture , Forestry and Tobacco), (Mining and Mineral Wealth), (Petroleum), (Environment), (Dams and Hydro-Power), etc.

3.2- Establishing mutual cultural relations with a number of other universities, institutes and research centers in various parts of the world (the Arab countries, the neighboring countries, developing countries, Europe and America).

3.3- Activating the publication of scientific research, textbooks, translated books and other publications and developing the University Press.

3.4- Supporting the central library and the branch libraries through its active subscription in the international scientific periodicals and magazines and through supplying it with advanced technology, especially through linking it with the (International Information Bank) via satellite.

3.5- Supporting the computer center and its tributaries (terminals).

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK

Correct planning for the future of higher education in Kurdistan requires drawing up three plans: the immediate plan, the short-term plan which ends by the end of 1995 and the long-term plan.

The immediate and the short-term plan:

Although the University of Salahaddin and three Institutes used to suffer greatly from shortage of necessary requirements like buildings, spaces, laboratory equipments, machinery and service tools in addition to a great shortage of qualified teaching staff, technicians and (the regular budget) before the Kuwait war. What happened after that war and after the popular uprising that followed it in all of Iraq, and especially, in Kurdistan, was the total neglect by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, from the beginning of 1992, for these four institutions, which made the shortage of these requirements bigger and more complex.Consequently, the immediate and the short-term plan must deal, first of all, with the issue of these shortages by guaranteeing these necessary requirements that enable these four institutions to return to their normal condition and accept numbers of students in accordance to their regular plan and on the basis of those previous absorbing capacity, as well as guaranteeing other necessary requirements for rising their absorbing capacity so that they can take the additional 1750 students form the graduates of the secondary schools of the three governorates in the next academic year, 1992-1993. And this aspect of the issue must be dealt with in the immediate plan, the details of which become inter-connected with the short-term plan,i.e. up to the year 1995:

The immediate and the short-term plan

First- The guarantee of 1750 seats additional to the existing absorbing capacity of the four institutions and as follows:

A- Increasing the number of accepted students in the colleges of the university and the three institutes by 15% -25% whenever possible. — 500 seats

B- Opening the departments of History, Geography, Kurdish Language and English Language in the College of Education, with 75 seats for each department. — 300 seats

C- Opening new departments in the institutes and as following : — 400 seats

- -Road Building technology /Arbil / — 80 seats
- -Medical Tests /Arbil / — 40 seats
- -Surveying /Sulaimaniyah / — 70 seats
- -Pharmacy /Sulaimaniyah / — 60 seats
- -Accounting /Sulaimaniyah / — 150 seats

D- Opening the College of Agriculture in the governorate of Sulaimaniyah, with the knowledge that there are buildings available, though in need of repair, that can take 200 seats. — 200 seats

E- Opening a new College of Arts in Sulaimaniyah that can take 200 seats for the departments of Kurdish and Arabic, considering that it is possible to find temporary quarters until a new building is completed. — 200 seats

F- Opening a college of Religious Studies in Duhok province where it is possible to find a suitable place until a new building is completed. 150 seat

TOTAL 1750 seats

Second- Completion of the shortcomings in buildings, other spaces, equipment, machinery and service tools for the University and the three Institutes, in accordance with the Appendix, No. 2, and 2.1 and 2.2.

Third- The teaching staff: Appendix,No.3, clarifies the need of the University for members of the teaching staff who hold the Ph.D. degree, or its equivalent, in the various specializations, and also of the three institutes for members of qualified teaching staff taking into consideration the fact that it is possible to arrange a time-table for those who are on loan to work in the University or in the Institutes for periods of 4-5 months, that is the possibility of following the temporary or long-term loan system.

Fourth- The regular budget The regular yearly budget of the University of Salahaddin and the institutes, after the expansion that is expected to be accomplished in their absorbing capacity, is estimated as follows :
1- The University 1.6 million Us dollars.
2- The Institutes 1.8 million Us dollars.
The principal details of which are listed in Appendix No. 4.

Note
The preparation of this (immediate and short-term) plan takes into account that it is not feasible at present to think of opening new colleges and departments the nature of which demands building complex and expensive laboratories and workshops. These colleges and departments will be listed in the second part of the plan, the long-term plan .

Other Matters

1- Study Grants and Scholarships:
Due to the importance of the stability of the members of the teaching staff, it is imperative to obtain study seats for those members of the University who have been outstanding in their first-degree and masters studies, to pursue higher studies (for the ph.D. degree or its equivalent) abroad, through study grants and scholarships,and in the following :

Numbers and specializations in the next five years .

The Specializations	The numbers suggested for the academic years				
	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
1- The Medical Science (Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy)	12	12	10	8	8
2- The Engineering Science including Computers	12	10	8	8	8
3- The Agricultural and veterinary Sciences	8	6	5	4	2
4- The Basic Sciences (Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Biology, Geology)	12	12	12	12	10
5- The Administrative Sciences (Business Management, Economics, Accounting, Statistics)	10	10	10	10	8

continued....

The Specializations	The numbers suggested for the academic years				
	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97
6- The Human Sciences (Arts, Languages, Philosophy, Sociology, Theology)	10	10	10	8	8
7- Law and Politics	6	5	5	5	6
Total	**70**	**65**	**60**	**55**	**50**

2- Cultural Relations with Others Universities:
Due to the grave importance of bi-lateral, cultural relations with a number of Arab and foreign universities in the neighboring countries and in Europe, America and Southeast Asia, we emphasize the necessity of concern for this particular area that should include above all:

1- The exchange of scientific and technological experience.

2- Joint scientific research.

3- The mutual attendance of conferences and other scientific activities.

4- The exchange of professors.

5- The exchange of student delegations.

6- The exchange of scientific and other publications.

7- The granting of study seats.

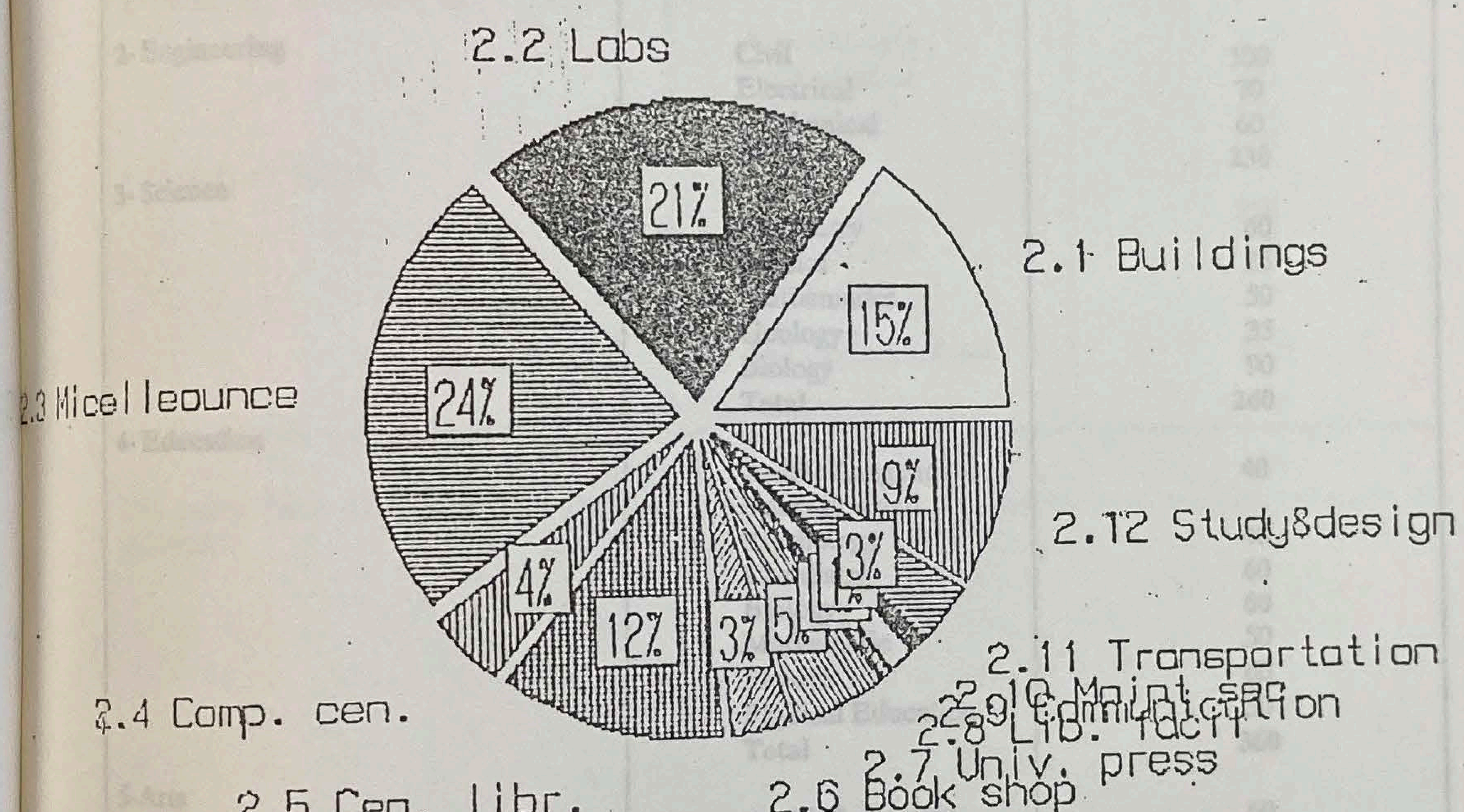
We emphasize here, also, the necessity of the University's retaining its membership in the Union of Arab Universities and in the International Union of Universities and the payment of its annual subscription in both Unions.

APPENDICES

Appendix 2.1

SALAHADDIN UNIVERSITY

COST DISTRIBUTION Pie CHART



Appendix 1

Table, No.1

The present Absorbing Capacity*(The Year 1992-1993), for Salahaddin University and the Technical Institutes in Arbil, Sulaimaniyah and Duhok

First / Salahaddin University

The College	The Department	The Absorbing Capacity
1- Medicine		80
2- Engineering	Civil	100
	Electrical	70
	Mechanical	60
	Total	230
3- Science	Chemistry	60
	Physics	25
	Mathematics	50
	Geology	35
	Biology	90
	Total	260
4- Education	Arabic Language	40
	Education and Psychology	40
	Chemistry	60
	Biology	60
	Mathematic	50
	Physics	60
	Physical Education	50
	Total	360
5-Arts	Arabic Language	60
	Kurdish Language	100
	English Language	70
	History	70
	Geography	60
	Sociology	80
	Total	440
6- Administration Business Management and Economics		120
	Economics	100
	Statistics	100
	Accounting	120
	Total	440
7- Law		140
	University Total	1950

* Absorbing Capacity, is the optimum number of students who could be

Appendix 1 CONTIN.

Second/ The Institutes

The Institutes	The Department	The Absorbing Capacity
1- Technical / Arbil		
	Administrative	120
	Technological	210
	Medical	240
	Total	570
2- Technical / Sulaymaniyah		
	Administrative	100
	Technological	120
	Medical	160
	Total	380
3- Technical / Duhok		
	Administrative	210
	Technological	210
	Total	420
	The Institutes Total	1370

This makes Total Absorbing Capacity of only 3320 seats for the 4 Institutions as previously planned for 1992/1993.

Appendix-2

The required fund to complete the shortcomings in buildings, other spaces, equipments, machinary and service tools for the University and the three Institutes over the period of the coming three years.

Description *		COST IN U.S. DOLLARS x 1000	
		The University	The 3 Institutes
1- Buildings		1805	1100
2- Labs & Equipments		2565	1950
3- Other Equipments & Machinary		2900	2200
4- Computer Center		480	350
5- Central Library		1425	450
6- The Bookshop		400	600
7- The University Press		600	
8- Library Facilities		75	30
9- Commuinications		170	100
10- Maintenance Section Requirments		100	60
11- Student Transportations		400	60
12-Preliminary Studies & design		1100	450
	Cost	12020	6850
	Contengency 10%	1202	685
	Total cost	13222	7535
	Grand Total cost	20,757 (Twenty millions Seven Hunderd Fifty Seven Thousand U.s. Dollars)	

* More details are given in Appendix 2.1 for the University and in Appendix 2.2 for Sulaimaniyah technical Institute as examples

Appedix 2.1

SAMMARY -

Description	Cost in U.S. DOLLARS x 1000
2.1- buildings	1850
2.2- Labs. & Equipments	2565
2.3- Miscellaneous Equipments	2900
2.4- Computer Center	480
2.5- Central Library	1425
2.6- The Bookshop	400
2.7- The University press	600
2.8- Library Facilities	75
2.9- Communications	170
2.10-Maintenance Section requirements	100
2.11- University Student transportation	400
2.12-Preliminary Studies and Design	1100
cost	**12020**
Contingency 10%	**1202**
Total cost	**13222** Thirteen millions two hundred twenty two thousand DOLLARS

Time Schedule :

Period	Percentage	Sum x 1000 U.S. DOLLARS
1st Year	40 %	5288.800
2nd Year	40 %	5288.800
3rd Year	20 %	2644.400

University of Salahaddin requirment (formerly University of Sulaimaniyah)

1-Introduction:

The University of Sulaimaniyah was found in 1968. When in sulaimaniyah, it had attained a measure of success and progress since it could add to its buildings and labs, and establish contact with many universities throughout the world. With the transference of the University to Arbil an unjustifiable and unreasonable move it lost much of its equipments, furniture and laboratory apparatus and appliances. It was forced to use buildings not orignally designed for University use but for primary, intermediate, nursing and comprehensive school buildings. The only fortunate college was the College of Engineering which took up the buildings intended for the Technical Institute of Arbil. The period following the transference was not propitious either. The University was entirely ignored and disregarded, its budget provisions being too meager and insufficient to compensate for its losses, because of Iraq-Iran war, and the worse conditions in the whole area, particularly in Kurdistan, in the wake of that war. There were no accommodations, in fact, no minimal requirments for living, in the dirty, over crowded buildings, where unreasonable numbers of students were forced to live in very limited spaces. This situation inevitably affacted the students socially, and psychologically and reduced their academic performance and progress. Worse was to follow when even these accommodations were formally annualed later, leaving the students without homes in unforeseen, strained circumstances. There is no denying that the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the events which followed in its wake also negatively affacted the University which was already staggering. In the light of the preceding discussion, it is essential that due attention be paid to the University and rescued as soon as possible from its plight. The following report contains only the essentials that can fill the University needs for buildings various equipments, books, periodcals, references, labs ...etc.

2-Requirements

2.1 Buildings:

The Buildings proposed below are those that the University colleges and departments need to use besides the current buildings which are inappropriate to be employed as department buildings, as mentioned before:

Description	Cost in U.S. Dollars x1000
1- Audio Lab. college of Arts	80
2- Lab. & lecture rooms -college of Arts	100
3- Library- College of science	90
4- Computer Center	100
5- Post graduate study lab. as follows	
a- College of science	25
b- College of Administration & Economics	20
c- College of Arts	30
d- College of Education	50
	50
6- Main supply stores	50
7- Bookshop	40
8- Engineering & Service Building	100
9- Mechanical Eng. Dept.	
10- Undergraduate labs.:	100
a- College of Education	80
b- Science, Physics	100
c- Chemistry	80
d- Biology	100
e- Geology	140
f- Medicine, Anatomy	60
g- Biochemestry	450
11- Sport Center	
Sub total	1805 $

2.2 Labs and Lab Equipments

The current labs. which the University uses at the graduat and under graduate levels and for scientific research ar primitive, in most cases a- aparatuses and equipment of which are old fashioned or out of order because of lack of appropriate space and too much transport .

Description	Cost in U.S. Dollars x1000
College of Engineering:	
1- Strength of materials lab. Mech. Engg. dept.	35
2- Communication lab. Electrical Engg. Dept.	190
3- Microprocessor lab. Electrical Engg. Dept.	140
4- Soil & Highway Lab. Civil Engg. Dept.	200
5- Structural Eng. Lab. Civil Engg. Dept.	200
College of Science:	
6- Inherent Eng. Lab. Physics Dept.	300
7- lazer physics Lab. Physics Dept	350
College of Medicine	
8- Anatomy Lab.	250
9- Sonography Lab.	400
College of Arts	
10- Linguistic Lab. Dept. of Languages	200
11- Geographic Lab.	200
12- Erection of Equipments	200
Total	2565

2.3 Miscellaneous Equipments:

These are many apparatuses which are out of order because of the circumstances of the University. There are others which were lacking at the outset. All of thses are required for proper teaching to continue, and were requested from the State but the University could not provide them at time because of its circumstances or its meager or both These include:

Description	Cost in U.S. DOLLARS x 1000
1- Labs for College of Engineering	470
2- Labs for College of Education	410
3- Labs for College of Medicine	460
4- Labs for College of Science	520
5- Sport Center Facilities	40
6- Lab. Materials	500
7- Erection of lab. Equipments	200
8- Generators	300
Sub-Total	2900 Dollars

2.4 Computer

The University so far doenn,t boast a real computer center. There was a dilapidated center containing old fashioned equipment of limited efficiency, most of which were out of order because of too much transport and limited space. Even these equipment were subjected to loss and damage during the events of March and April. These is an urgent need, therefore, for:

Description	Cost in U.S. Dollars x 1000
1- Computer Center with 10 Terminals 2- Personal Computers	380 100
Sub-Totals	480

2.5. Central Library:

There was a central library at the outset. When the University was in Sulaimania, the library had attained a measure of success. The transference of the university, and the storing of the books and periodicals in corridors, and inappropriate rooms and buildings for a long time because of lack of buildings, however have worked havoc and led to a great loss in books, references and periodical. It suffices to know that the library has been moved four times in six years!. The current needs of the library include :

Description	Cost in U.S. Dollars x 1000
1- Scientific books 2- Periodicals 330 3- Photocopiers 4- Microfilms 5- Shelves, books. ends. book-cases & other facilities	475 50 95 75
Sub-Totals	1425

2.6 Bookshop

The University boasts a bookstore which, like the library, has been moved to different places at different times, and has never stayed in a single place for a long time. The function of the bookshop is to provide textbooks, for college students, references and periodicals for the central and college libraries. There is now a serious shortage of text- books for all classes and colleges.

Text Books	400 x 1000 U.S. Dollars
Sub-totals	400

2.7 The University Press

The University had at the outsed modest printing press which was used. The printing of its publications, blletins, scientific journals textbooks and other books. Following its transport from sulaimania, howerver, the press was subject to damage and corrosion, its apparatus and equipment suffering a lot from bad storing conditions. The press was separated sometime back and linked directly to the Ministry of highre Education and scientific Research. The University now practically has no printing press of its own, the University, therefore, is in urgent need of an appropriate printing press to fill the needs of the University, and the area which lacks printing services.

University press	600 x 1000 U.S. Dollars
Sub-total	600

2.8. Library Facilities

There is virtually no bureau for the teaching staff. The rooms being cramped, small and under- furnished, more often than not a desk is shared by two or more instructors. The furniture the desks, and the cupboards are worn badly in need of repair, broken, and kept to the minimum. Blackboards, head-projector , magic lanterns, slides ...etc. are also lacking .

Library Facilities	75 x 1000 U.S. Dollars
Sub-total	75

2.9. Communications

Telephone Exchanges & spare parts	170 x 1000 U.S. Dollars
Sub-total	170

2.10. Maitenance section requirements Tools, Equipments, spare parts and materials

	100 x 1000 U.S. Dollars
Sub-total	100

2.11. University Student transportation

There is an urgent necessity for student transport because of lacke of proper public transport in the city .

Buses for student transport	400 x 1000 U.S. Dollars
Sub-total	400

2.12. Preliminary Studies and design

	1100 x1000 U.S. Dollars
Sub-total	1100

3. Note : Source of Information :

1- Direct contact with the University College, Departments.
2- Information from Importing office.
3- University Engineering Construction Office.

Appendix 2.2

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE OF SULAIMANNIYAH REQUIRMENTS

Summary

DESCRIPION	COST IN U.S. DOLLARS x 1000
2.1 Buildings.	250
2.2 Labs & Equipments.	
A. Nursing and community health depts.	375
B. Pharmacy dept.	100
C. Mechanical dept.	185
D. Store management dept.	70
E. Computer center.	112
F. surveying dept.	200
G. Central library.	450
H. Miscellaneous.	695
Total cost	2437 Two million four hundred thirty seven thousand dollars.

Time schedule :

Period	Percentage	Sum x 1000 U.S. Dollars
1st Year	50%	1218.500
2nd Year	50%	1218.500

Appendix-3

The required teaching staff for the University of Salahaddin (Ph.D holder or equivalent) and the three Technical Institutes (M.Sc. or Ph.D) for the academic year 1992/1993.

The University

Field	Department	Specialty	Number
1- Medical sciences:	1.1-Medicine	1.1.1- Paediatrics	3
		1.1.2- Neurology	2
		1.1.3- Community Medicine	2
		1.1.4- Forensic Medicine	2
		1.1.5- Dermatology	2
		1.1.6- Cardiology	1
		1.1.7- Rheumatology	1
	1.2-Surgery	1.2.1- General Surgery	1
		1.2.2- Urosurgery	1
		1.2.3- Cardiothoracic & Vascular	1
		1.2.4- Neurosurgery	1
		1.2.5- Orthopaedics	3
		1.2.6- Paediatric Surgery	1
		1.2.7- Plastic Surgery	1
	1.3- Gynaecology and Obstetrics		3
	1.4- Radiology		2
	1.5- Oncology		1
	1.6- Pathology		2
	1.7- Ear, Nose, Throat		1
	1.8- Anatomy		2
	1.9- Pharmacology		1
	1.10-Physiology		2
	1.11-Nuclear Medicine		1
	1.12-Anaesthesia		2
	1.13-Virology		1
	1.14-Histology		1
	1.15-Ophthalmology		1
2-Basic Sciences:	2.1-Mathematics:	2.1.1- Math.Analysis	2
		2.1.2- Complex analysis	1
		2.1.3- Numerical analysis	2
		2.1.4- Teaching Methods	1
		2.1.5- Probability Theory	2
		2.1.6- Computer Science	2
		2.1.7- Applied Mathematics	1
		2.1.8- Finite Geometry	1
		2.1.9- Ordinary Diff. Equation	2
		2.1.10- Programer	1
	2.2-Biology:	2.2.1- Bacteriology	2
		2.2.2- Virology	1
		2.2.3- Animal Physiology	1
		2.2.4- Histology & Emberiology	1
		2.2.5- Eminology	2

Subject	
2.2.6- Genetics	2
2.2.7- Ecology	1
2.2.8- Paracitology	1
2.3- Chemistry:	
2.3.1- Specto-chemistry	2
2.3.2- Thermo-chemistry	1
2.3.3- Electro-chemistry	1
2.3.4- Polymers	1
2.3.5- Nuclear chemistry	1
2.3.6- Biotechnique	1
2.4-Physics:	
2.4.1- Theoritical physics	2
2.4.2- Nuclear physics	1
2.4.3- Solid State Physics	2
2.4.4- Lazer	1
2.4.5- Plasma	1
2.4.6- Communication Optics	1
2.5-Geology:	
5.1- Petroleum Geology	1
2.5.2- Hydro-geology	1
3-Adminstration Science:	
3.1-Economics:	
3.11- Econometrics	1
3.12- Mathematical Economics	1
3.13- Economic-Statistics	1
3.2- Accountancy:	
3.2.1- Financial Acc.	2
3.2.2- Cost Acc.	2
3.2.3- Acc.Adminstration	1
3.3- Statistics:	
3.3.1-Applied statistics	1
3.3.2- Math. Statistics	1
3.3.3- Operational Research	1
3.4- Adminstration:	
3.4.1 Adminstration Development	1
3.4.2 Information System	1
3.4.3 Banking Adminstration	1
3.4.4 Marketing Adminstration	1
3.4.5 Financial Adminstration	1
3.4.6 Operational Research	1
4- Law	
4.1 Civil Low	1
4.2 Commercial Law	2
4.3 International Law	1
4.4 Constitutional Law	1
4.5 Criminology	1
5- Miseellaneous:	
5.1 English Literature	1
5.1.1 Drama	1
5.1.2 Poetry	2
5.2 Linguistics	1
5.3 Anthropology	1
5.4 Psychology	
6. Engineering:	
6.1. Electrical:	
6.1.1 communication	2
6.1.2 Control	1
6.1.3 Digital Electronics	1

	6.1.4 Power Systems	1
	6.1.5 Electro-Machines	2
6.2. Civil:		
	6.2.1 Survey	1
	6.2.2 Structure	1
	6.2.3 Hydraulic	1
	6.2.4 App. Math	1
6.3. Mechanical:		
	6.3.1 Hydraulics	1
	6.3.2 App. Mech.	1
	6.3.3 Air Conditioning	1
	6.3.4 Thermodynemic	1
	6.3.5 Energy	1

The Institutes

1- Medical Sciences	1.1- Comunity Medicine	2
	1.2- General Surgery	4
	1.3- Anaesthesia	4
	1.4- Pharmacology	2
	1.5- Anatomy	2
	1.6- Physiology	2
	1.7- Radiology	2
2- Basic Sciences	2.1- Biology (Micro)	2
	2.2- Biology (Paracytology)	2
	2.3- Chemistry (Organic)	2
	2.4- Biochemistry	2
	2.5- Physics (General)	2
3- Administration Sciences	3.1- Business Adminstration	2
	3.2- Accountancy	2
	3.3- Secretarial	2
4- Law	4.1- Civil law	2
	4.2- Commercial Law	2
	4.3- Criminology	2
5- Engineering	5.1- Civil (Structure)	3
	5.2- Civil (Road Construction)	3
	5.3- Civil (Building Materials)	3
	5.4- Mechanical (Air Conditioning)	3
	5.5- Mechanical (Energy)	3
	5.6- Mechanical (Hydraulics)	3
	5.7- Mechanical (Applied)	3
6- Computer sciences	6.1- Programer	2
	6.2- Software	2
	6.3- Hardware	2

Appendix -4-

The needed regular annual budget for the higher Learning Institutes

Main Items	The amount in U.S. Dollars	
	The University	The 3 Institutes
1- Adminstrative Expenditures (Salaries,Wages,..etc.)	985.000	1.000.000
2- Input of Services	175.000	200.000
3- Input of Commodities & Supplies	75.000	100.000
4- Maintenance of Assets	75.000	100.000
5- Capital Expenditures	120.000	150.000
6- Conversion Expenditures (Transfer Costs)	5.000	10.000
7- Outward Inventory	15.000	20.000
8- Specified Import	150.000	220.000
Programs		
Total	1.600.000	1.800.000
Grand Total	$ 2.400.000	

Subj: Earth Day & Summit 2000
Date: 16/02/00

Attention Mr. Adel Murad and colleagues :

Notices for the Attention of Colleagues in Suleimani

Greetings from Washington. Below please find some items possibl

Best regards,

MIchael Scott (Kurdistan Newsline)

Summit 2000 Children Youth and Media Beyond the Millennium

A Delegation from Kurdistan is Invited

Shahrzad —
a delegation
will come I
believe to T.O.
in May
B600

Taking place May 13 - 17, 2000, in Toronto, Canada, Summit 2000 will draw some 1,500 delegates from around the world—professionals involved in the production and distribution of screen-based media: television, films, and computer software—for children and youth, and those involved in media education. Summit 2000's Conference Chair, Adrian Mills of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. introduces the Summit as follows:

"Now more than at any other time, young people are being challenged to find their places in a world where there are few certainties beyond change. In the last century, the role of media in their lives has exploded, introducing new sources of information and entertainment, with new opportunities and expectations, and significant issues of equity....Next May in Toronto, Canada, producers and programmers, educators, technologists and creators in conventional and interactive media will join those who plan services, finance product development and manage the complex business of young people's media to focus on our collective future.."

Participants in the conference will attend their choice of concurrently running conference sessions covering issues relevant to children youth in media and media education, as well as recent findings of communication, education, and media research. Sessions exploring topics such as "It matters who comes next: grooming talent for the next century", "Indigenous Media: Building Bridges", "Worlds in Collision: Perspectives on Globalization", or "The 3 R's of Media Literacy" are just a few of many that may be of special interest for delegates from Iraqi Kurdistan engaged in work to revive civil society structures for early childhood education and youth participation. Master classes will be offered to delegates in production, marketing, script writing, music, animation, and other areas of media work.

Summit 2000 has welcomed the participation of 3 delegates from Iraqi Kurdistan, and has offered to assist with the processing of visa applications. The Summit's Executive Director has also suggested that Kurdish delegates will be most welcome to present relevant issues and video or other media samples from Kurdish programs to the Summit, in an evening workshop session (45 minutes including time for discussion).

Funding to cover the registration fees and travel expenses of the delegates will need to be raised locally in Kurdistan (possibly from international organizations such as UNICEF or Save the Children, or from international donors and foundations. The International Relations Bureau in Washington DC will assist with the fund-raising process. An estimated budget per participant is as follows:

Travel from Suleimani to Toronto (4.5 days each way) and return:	$3,500
6 Days Hotel Accommodation in Toronto:	$1,400
15 days Expenses @ $100/day (meals, incidentals)	$1,500
Full Registration at Summit	$ 600
Visas and formalities	$ 400

Total: $7,400 per participant
3 participants @ $7400 = $22,200.

Suggested that two of the three candidates should be women who are engaged in media or educational work with youth and / or children in Kurdistan.

For more information, contact:

MScottc/o PUKOffice@aol.com

Dear Friends,

On Earth Day, 22 April 2000, 500 million people around the world will mobilize as part of the largest coordinated global environmental demonstration in history. We invite you to be a part of this growing and dynamic movement by participating in Earth Day 2000.

EARTH DAY 2000--30 Years in the Making!

In 1970, over 20 million people participated in the first Earth Day.

Twenty years later, in 1990, 200 million people in 141 countries made Earth Day the largest organized demonstration in history. On Earth Day 2000, citizens around the world will join together in common cause for a sustainable future. With 4 months until Earth Day 2000, our growing network already consists of nearly 4000 groups in 168 countries!

Earth Day Network is made up of groups of all sizes and backgrounds, who are organizing and collaborating on activities, events, and campaigns in honor of Earth Day 2000. This massive citizen mobilization will dramatically raise awareness of environmental issues, especially the need for clean, renewable energy, and will create momentum for change at the individual, community, national, and international levels.

We invite you to join the Earth Day Network. Earth Day 2000 allows member groups to link existing work to a global event, benefit from worldwide publicity and promotion, and be part of a worldwide network of activists unprecedented in depth and scope.

You can register on our website at http://www.earthday.net, via email at fmilan@earthday.net, or by fax at +1 206 682 1184. Send us your organization's contact information and plans for Earth Day 2000 today. When we receive your information, we will share your plans with the world by listing your group as part of our Earth Day 2000 calendar of events and in our on-line directory of organizations. We will also include you in our Worldwide Network Bulletin and in other publications.

We look forward to hearing from you soon!

FOR MORE INFORMATION, please contact:

Ms. Frana Milan, Regional Organizer for Europe
Earth Day Network
91 Marion St
Seattle, WA 98104 USA
Tel: +1 206 876 2000
Fax: +1 206 682 1184
Email: fmilan@earthday.net
Web: www.earthday.net

22 April - Earth Day 2000!

or send message confirming and/or detailing interest to MScott c/o PUKOffice@aol.com

گۆڤاری

UNIVERSITY OF SULAIMANI

زانکۆی سلێمانی

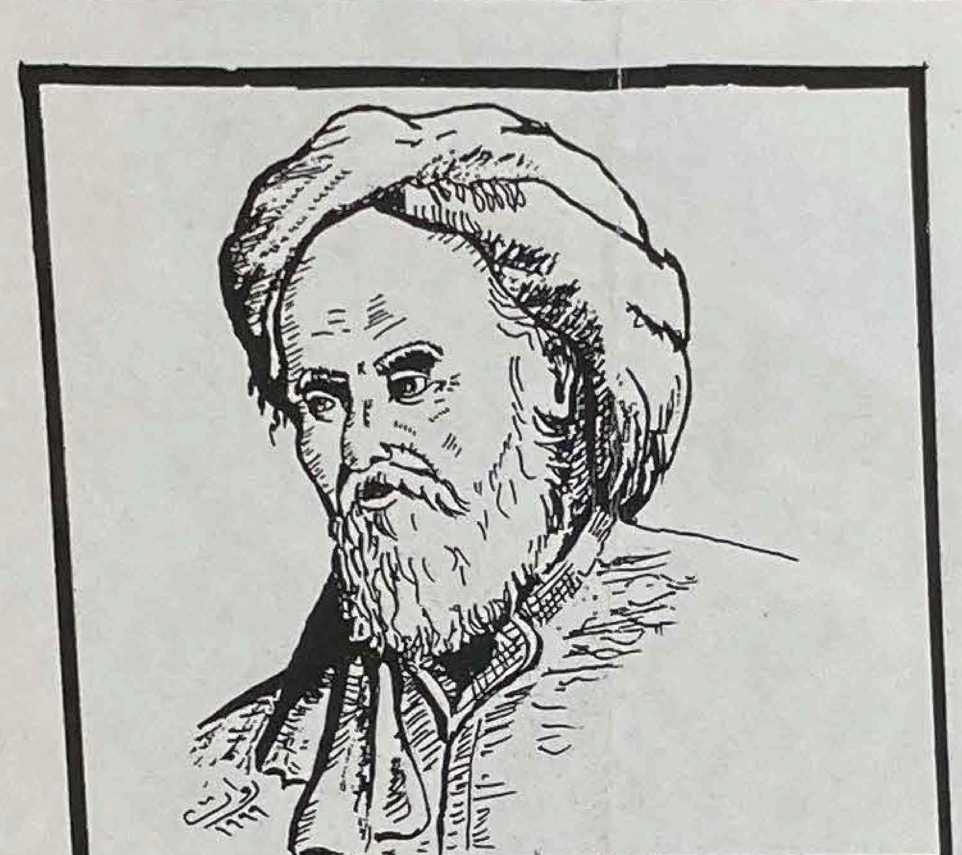
گۆڤارێکی زانستی یە زانکۆی سلێمانی دە ری دە کات

Meîbendî roşinbîrî Zanko

Salî Nwêtan pîrozbêt

فریشتەکەم

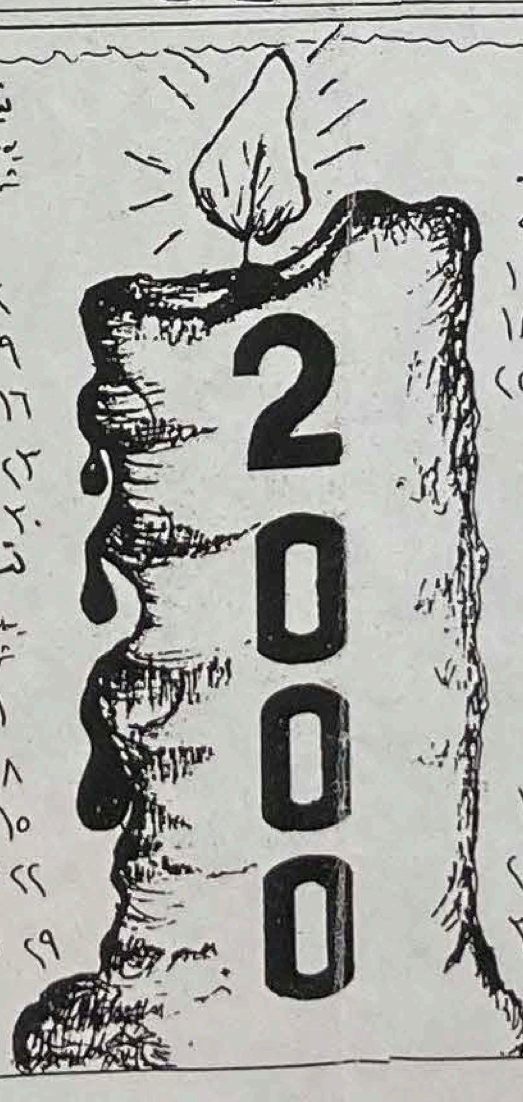
ئەزانم خۆشەویستی لات نامۆیە
تەنهابۆ دایکت بووە ...
هیوا،
ژیان،
سەراپا لەبینینی ئەودا بووە ...
کاتێ ئازار ڕێت پێ ئەگرێت ...
خۆی لە دەورت دەگێڕێت ...
بەلام ...
خۆشەویستی من جیایە
گەورەیی هێندەی سارایە ...
نەك ئازارێك، خوریەیەك ...
بەلکو هەر بینینێك ...
هەزار جار ئەتوێمەوە ...
سەر لەنوێ ئەبمە خاك وخۆڵ ...
بەسەری دا بڕۆی ...
دوا جار پێك دێمەوە ...



مەحوی



خەططی دەوری لێوی ئالت ئەی مەسیحا لام وبێ.
هەر لەجامی سەبزی ئەچێ بۆغەین ونون وجیم وهێ.
غونچە بازاری نەزاکەت داری یو تەنگی شکانە...
هەرکە ظاهیر بولەدەوری باغی حوسنت لام وبێ ....
لەن شەکەر تاکێ لە حەسرەت خالی موشکینت، دلم.
داغدار وخەستە بێ وەك لام وئەلف ولام وهێ ....
لالە بوخسارم لەسایەی ئەشکی خوێنین رەنگەوە .....
چونکە روسورم لەقاپی عەین وشین وقاف وتێ ....
عیشقت ئەی جانا، منی ڕیسوای عالەم کردووە ..
چاکە ئینصافت بێ بۆ ئەلف وسین وتێ وهێ ...
ئێستە بۆلاف وگەزاف هەرکەس دەبێ عاشق ..
نەك هەموو کەس جانفیدا وەك میم وحێ وواوێ.
محوی ئەمرۆ زۆر نەخۆشە قەت شیفای نایێ بەهیچ ...
گەر شیفای بێتن، بەبۆیی زولف وئەو ئەگریجە دێ ....



کانونی دووەم ٢٦٩٩

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
						١
٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨
٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥
١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢
٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩
٣٠	٣١					

شباط ٢٦٩٩

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
		١	٢	٣	٤	٥
٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢
١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩
٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦
٢٧	٢٨	٢٩				

ئازار ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
			١	٢	٣	٤
٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١
١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨
١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥
٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	٣١	

نیسان ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
						١
٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨
٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥
١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢
٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩
٣٠						

ئایار ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
	١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦
٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣
١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠
٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧
٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	٣١			

حوزەیران ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
				١	٢	٣
٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠
١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧
١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤
٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	

تەمووز ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
						١
٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨
٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥
١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢
٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩
٣٠	٣١					

ئاب ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
		١	٢	٣	٤	٥
٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢
١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩
٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦
٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠	٣١		

ایلول ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
					١	٢
٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦
١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣
٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠

تشرینی یەکەم ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧
٨	٩	١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤
١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١
٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨
٢٩	٣٠	٣١				

تشرینی دووەم ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
			١	٢	٣	٤
٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	١٠	١١
١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦	١٧	١٨
١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣	٢٤	٢٥
٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠		

کانونی یەکەم ٢٧٠٠

یەک شەممە	دوو شەممە	سێ شەممە	چوار شەممە	پێنج شەممە	هەینی	شەممە
					١	٢
٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩
١٠	١١	١٢	١٣	١٤	١٥	١٦
١٧	١٨	١٩	٢٠	٢١	٢٢	٢٣
٢٤	٢٥	٢٦	٢٧	٢٨	٢٩	٣٠
٣١						

مجلة علمية تصدرها جامعة السليمانية

گۆڤاری

زانکۆی سلێمانی

گۆڤارێکی زانستی یە زانکۆی سلێمانی دە ری دە کات

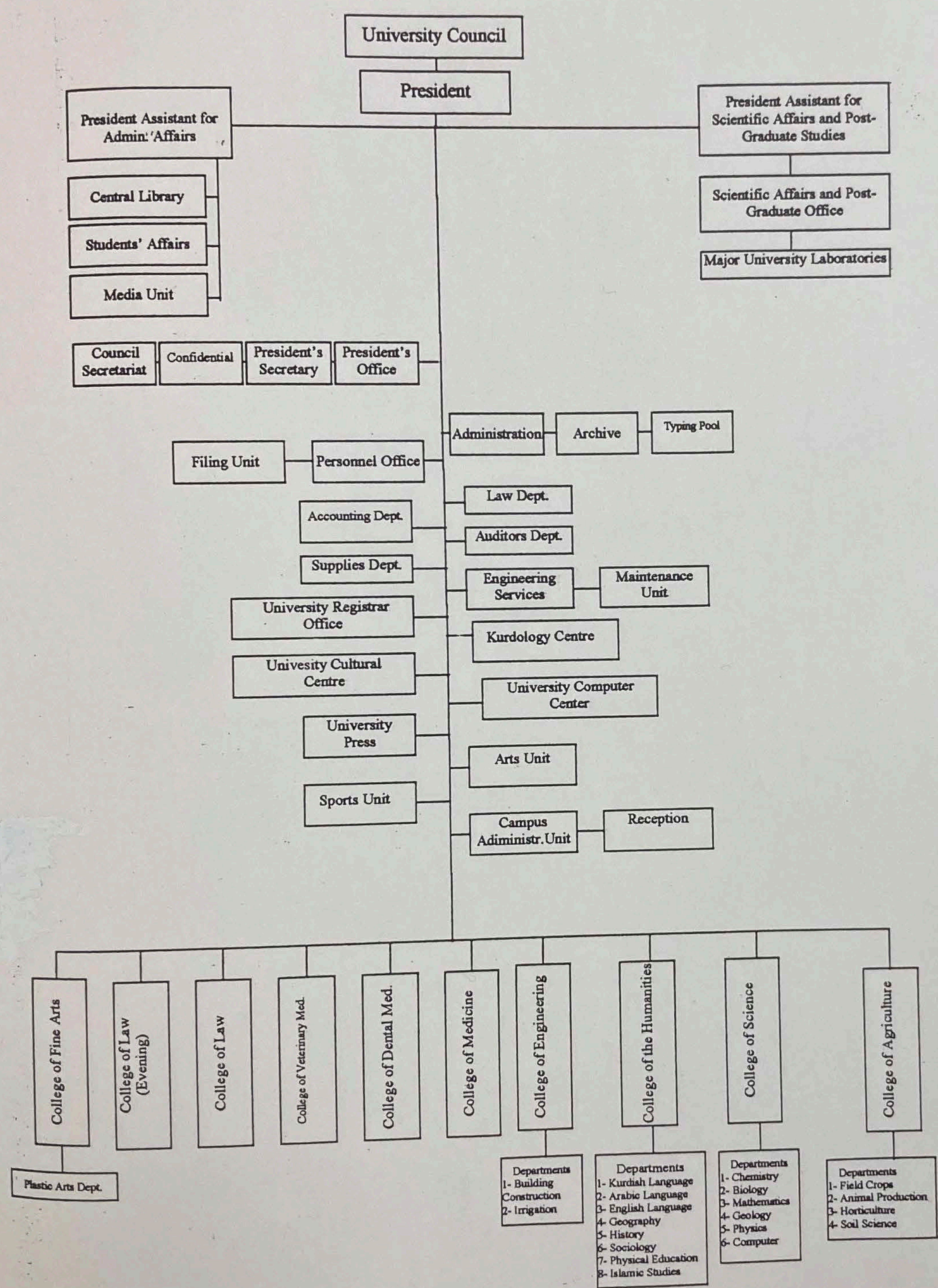
بە رگ: 1 ژمارە: 1 سال: 1997

مجلة علمية تصدرها جامعة السليمانية

Journal of Zankoy Sulaimani

Scientific Journal Issued by University of Sulaimani- Kurdistan Region- IRAQ
Volume: 1 No.: 1 Year: 1997

University Administrative Structure



Journal of